INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 183.. BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 19 1928 ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
21 July	Mooltan x ..	All	20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..	vessels	11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..	will	10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..	now	10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	sail	16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..	direct	26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..	from	20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929		Bombay	
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..	without	10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..	transhipment	10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,561
30 „	Maloja x ..	at	20,830
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,657
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	Aden.	16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,080

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
13th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
11th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
23rd July	Homayun † ..	Japan
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	17th July	30th July
*Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Kamo Maru	26th July
Katori Maru	9th Aug.
Atsuta Maru	23rd August

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Suwa Maru	25th July
Fushimi Maru	8th August

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	7th Aug.
Tenyo Maru	21st August

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru..	18th July	24th July
Indus Maru ..	27th „	31st „
Borneo Maru ..	9th Aug.	21st Aug.
Honolulu Maru..	23rd „	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
20th July	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi
25th „	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
1st Aug.	Ellora ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

CHAITANYA TO VIVEKANANDA

SKETCHES OF THE LIVES & TEACHINGS OF SHRI CHAITANYA, SANKARA DEVA, HARIDAS, RAMAPRASAD, RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA & SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

In this book are presented the sketches of six saints, five Bengali and one Assamese Both in their individual character and teaching and in their historic setting, they differ widely one from the other..... Yet it is the ancient philosophy of the Hindus that finds varied utterance in the discourses of Chaitanya, the poems of Ramprasad, the sayings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and the missionary speeches of Vivekananda.

We have in these sketches tried to give not only a detailed biography of the saints and teachers but also a succinct account of the Philosophy and religion which each of them taught or propounded. The details of their life even in the case of those removed from us by centuries, are happily preserved to us in native chronicles of exceptional value. We have drawn on them and unfolded in the usual biographical manner, the various stages of their lives, their doings, the religious and social reforms they effected and the missions or sects, if any, which they founded. These lives are full of interest for the student of religion as they shed the most powerful light on the journey of the soul its upward ascent as exemplified in some of the most gifted types of religious men known to India or even outside it. In describing the teachings of the various saints, their special and historic versions of the Hindu faith, we have throughout drawn on the utterances and poems as the case may be, or of the individual saints themselves. Those utterances and poems have a unique individual value and give us wonderful glimpses with the inner life of the saints in a manner which mere biographical details cannot reveal. But apart from their intrinsic merit as revealing the inner life and perfection of the saints, they also serve to put forth in fresh and undying language the great truths of the Hindu Religion, conceived though they be in Vaishnava, Sakta or Vedantic modes of thought and utterance. With illustrations.

Price Re. One and Annas eight.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Re. 1-4.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,

Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. -8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.*

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

Compared with others, Its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES.

Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

The

Bombay Samachar

circulation is not duplicated by that of any other Bombay newspaper. It has an exclusive field and produces advertising results in that field. It covers effectively the dominant portion of

Business Bombay

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No. .....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

The Better way

Don't trust to luck to find a tenant for your vacancies. A vacant house or room means lost rent revenue. The better way to fill vacancies is to send a For Rent Advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

"Bombay Chronicle" Advertisements have filled many vacancies quickly.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by a well established Indian Life Office for District Agencies in Bombay, Maharashtra, Guzrat and Sindh. Very liberal terms. Only experienced and influential gentlemen need apply to Box No. 2165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1055

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET from 1st August for Office or residence, two FLATS on Top floor, Navsari Chambers, Fort, Rent Rs. 259 and Rs. 209. Apply Mr. MISTRI, 2nd floor, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort.

C 30737

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Spacious well lighted Office premises on ground floor of Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort. Area about 1,350 sq ft. Very central for business firms. Rent Rs. 200. Apply Mr. MISTRY on 2nd floor of same building

C 30736

LOANS.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years. Initial investment rupees six. Concession enlistment till 25th. July Loan granting date fixed 31st July, 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay 2.

L R1024

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MOSQUITORID—Are you troubled by Mosquitoes at night? If so try "MOSQUITORID." Price 12 ans. per 2 ozs. bottle. Packing Postage Extra. Cash with order. Apply to:—U. R. MENDES, 521, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

T R1023

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from about [illegible] of July and APPLES in August, [illegible] to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab "Lee Bandrole."

R990

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

1. Post ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (In charge of entire Electrical and Mechanical installations)

2. Salary upto 1,500/- according to qualifications. Free furnished accommodation.

Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance, security, pensions etc. by State Rules.

Apply with photograph and copies of certificates, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered). to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Shri Rewai Maharaj Dev, ALWAR.

30766

NOTICE

STUDENTS seeking admission to the Aligarh Muslim University are advised to reach Aligarh by 3rd October, 1928, at the latest. They should on arrival report themselves to Mr. S. Naushe Ali, Warden Sir Syed Court West (viz. Main University Boarding House) who will provide temporary accommodation. They should bring with them a Migration certificate from the last University or a Transfer Certificate from the College they come from without which no admissions will be made. Prospectus giving details of admission can be had from the Registrar.

S. HYDER,
Registrar,
Muslim University, Aligarh.
30700

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "GENOA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 17th July 1928 from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Landing to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "TACOMA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th July, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send theirBills of Landing to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damage or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersgned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to surgey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. Tse Bills for claims are to be sent to this office wthin one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 819 of 1928.

SUGANCHAND SAVAICHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Dadyseth Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, (2). SIKARCHAND SAVAICHAND, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant at present residing in Paris in the Republic of France. (3). SENABHAI SARABHAI and (4). SANTUBHAI SARABHAI, the two last named plaintiffs being minors under the age of 18 years by their mother and next friend Bai KANCHAN, widow of Sarabhai Savaichand, residing at Champagully, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) SHIVAILAL TRAMBAKLAL OZA, and (2) VENILAL TRAMBAKLAL OZA, Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, formerly carrying on business and residing in Bombay and now in Calcutta, outside the Jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court .. Defendants.

To,
VENILAL TRAMBAKLAL OZA,
2nd defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendants praying for judgment against you or in the alternative against the 1st defendant for the sum of Rs. 5,750 with interest on Rs. 4,000 at the rate of 1 1-4 per cent. per mensem from the 19th day of March, till judgment, costs of this suit and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of August, 1928, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court with all your witnesses.

Please note that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 4th day of April, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR.

Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA AND DIVAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
30769

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MADHAVJI JADHAVJI JOSHI, a Merchant, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant .... Deceased.

Bai DHUNIBAI, wife of Madhavji Jadhavji Joshi, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkoper, in the Thana District, mother and natural guardian of her minor son Walji Madhavji Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Charles Gordon Hill Fawcett, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 14th day of July, 1928.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
30771

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that VITHALDAS HIRJI, of Ghatkoper has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, within the Fort at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

The schedule of the Property.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, out-houses, buildings and constructions standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kirol, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Kurla, being a portion of Survey No. 82, Falni No. 1, Hisa No. 4 and Entry No. 1079 and containing by admeasurement 1208 1|3 square yards a little more or less (10 1|2 Gunthas) which is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Ghatkoper-Mahol Public Road, on or towards the West by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by the property of Thakar Govindjee Virjee and on or towards the South by the property of Anant Keshav Joshi.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground being Plot No. 4 in Suburban Scheme No. XVIII Kirol North, lying on the western side of the land hereditaments and premises firstly deseribed together with the messuage and tenement standing thereon situate, lying and being in the village of Kirol (North) in the South Salsette Taluka in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, containing by admeasurement 1060 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by Plot No. 3, on or towards the South by Plot No. 5, on or towards the East by the property hereinabove firstly described and on or towards the West by the fourth Road, and which both the plots 1stly and 2ndly described are now formed into one whole plot and which said premises are assessed by the Ghatkoper Kirol Municipality under House No. 148-148A in D Ward.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1928.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30764.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SADANAND WAMAN, CHINTAMAN WAMAN, NANABHAI WAMAN, BALARAM WAMAN, GOPINATH PANDURANG, YESHWANT PANDURANG and DINKAR PANDURANG, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground with a hut standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Portuguese Church Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4877 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. 4043, Old Survey No. 403, New Survey No. 1|1847, Cadastral Survey No. 1251 of Lower Parel Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 3345, 3346 and 47 and Street No. 809, 810 and 911, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage and partly by the property of Rukmabai, wife of Dwarkanath Purshottam Dadarkar, on or towards the West partly by the property formerly of Abdullabhai Faizulla, but now of the Bombay Municipality and partly by the property of Vithal Deoji, on or towards the North by the property of Lodes and on or towards the South by a public passage and are now occupied by the vendors.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1928.
JEHANGIR, MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30765.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1283 of 1927.

THAKOREDAS PRANJIWANDAS and Ors ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RATILAL TRIBHOWANDAS THACKER and Anr. .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1928, the undivided half share of Vrajlal Pranjiwandas in the following immoveable property, situate at Soni Falia, Surat, will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 9th day of August 1928, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sonofalia Hanuman's Pole in Surat, District Surat, Sub-District Surat and containing by admeasurement in length 51 feet 10" and in width on the East 22 feet and on the West 20 feet and assessed by the Municipality of Surat under E Tika No. 15 Survey, No. 293 and bounded as follows, on or towards the West by the Public Road on or towards the East by the Wada of Pranjiwandas Girdhardas, on or towards the South by the House of Pranjiwandas Girdharlal, on or towards the North by the house of Balubhai Shivlal.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
30691

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 819 of 1928.

(1). SUGANCHAND SAVAICHAND, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Dadyseth Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, (2). SIKHARCHAND SAVAICHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant at present residing in Paris in the Republic of France, (3) SENABHAI SARABHAI and (4) SANTUBHAI SARABHAI, the two last named plaintiffs being minors under the age of 18 years by their mother and next friend Bai KANCHAN, widow of Sarabhai Savaichand, residing at Champagully, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

VENILAL TRAMBAKLAL OZA, Hindu inhabitant, Merchant formerly carrying on business and residing in Bombay and now in Calcutta, outside the Jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court .... Defendant.

To,
VENILAL TRAMBAKLAL OZA,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendant praying for Judgment for the sum of Rs. 1,356 with interest on Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 19th March, 1928, till Judgment, costs of this suit and interest on Judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of August, 1928, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person, or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court with all your witnesses.

Please note that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 4th day of April, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary

E. J. DAVAR.

The 4th day of April, 1928.
Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA AND DIVAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
30770

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on the 12th day of July, 1928, by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers at the instance of Messrs. Purnanand Clubwalla and Jassubhai, attorneys for Mr. Ramji Bhagwandas the sole surviving Mortgagee under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 11th day of February, 1925, and made between DAYASHANKAR DEOSHANKAR and RATANBAI alias JIJAIBAI, wife of the said Dayashankar Deoshankar of the one part and Nathalal Bhagwandas since deecased and Ramji Bhagwandas of the other part, our client Rao Sahib Raoji Sojpal has purchased the undermentioned immoveable property. All persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land containing an area of 689 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being plot No. 74 of the Soparibaug estate of the Board in the City and Island of Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the East by land of the Board laid out as a service passage, on the South by Plot No. 75 of the said estate leased to Akbarally Mussabhoy Allibhoy on the West by Soparibag Road and on the North by Plot No. 73 of the said estate leased to Dayashankar Deoshankar Dave and forming portion of the land bearing New Survey No. 2582 and Cadastral Survey No. 103 of Parel Sewri Division together with the buildings thereon consisting partly of ground floor and three upper floors and partly of two ground floors and are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 566 (4), Street No. 10.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1928.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
30767

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE WADHWAN CAMP MILLS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the whole of the Spinning and Weaving Mills at Wadhwan Camp together with the Ginning Factory appertaining thereto including the land, admeasuring about 32325 sq. yds. and machinery and plant and buildings pertaining thereto will be offered for sale by public auction on THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, 1928, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) by N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1598 of 1922 at his office Alice Building Fort, Bombay, unless privately sold in the meantime

Private offers for the purchase of the said Mill to be made in sealed covers addressed to Mr. N. H. Moos at his Office Alice Building, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1928.
BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Mr. N. H. Moos,
Receiver.
30661

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening narket to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this bureau and furnished to the clientele at he earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL
THE MOST WONDERFUL SKATING AND DANCING
By The Marvellous Versatile
M. A. S. TONI
and the Graceful and Beautiful
LUCY LYRA
Introducing Sensational Feats including Dancing on Skates on a Small Table, as well as exclusive Classical, Oriental, Aerobatic, Eccentric, Comedy and Tick Dancing
AND
"A KISS IN THE DARK"
with
ADOLPHE MENJOU LILLIAN RICH
One of The Biggest Laugh Pictures of the year telling the story of a young couple who take a vacation from one another to see if absence make the heart grow fonder.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MARVELS OF UNDERSEA PHOTOGRAPH
COUPLED WITH
TECHNI-COLOR PERFECTION
THE UNINVITED GUEST
A Thrilling Romance of Love and Perils in 'Frisco, New York and the South Sea Islands with—
Featuring a Galaxy of Stars including:
JEAN TOLLEY
The Memorable Queen of "The Three Musketeers."

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"GO WEST"
Featuring:
THE GIUM-FACED, GLOOMY EYED MONARCH OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT
BUSTER KEATON
You'll shriek, you'll howl, you'll cry yourself hoarse with laughter, you are in a big time! Nobody can afford to miss seeing the funniest partnership of the screen.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A SPECIAL LAUGH PROGRAMME
including
LARRY SEMON
in
"BEARS and BADMEN"
PAUL PARROT
in
"HER BALL AND CHAIN"
Laughs, Laughs, and more Laughs.

Godrej Bar Soap
Guaranteed free from Animal Fat and anything injurious.
Godrej Oil & Soap Co
TELE 20687 BYCULLA BOMBAY
Ask for PURE
Refined & Filtered
Godrej Teel Oil
vadm

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Election of a Councillor to fill up a casual vacancy in the "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward.

The above election being a contested election, I hereby publish, as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, as modified up to the 1st July 1926, the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1.	Mr. GANGADAS MOTILAL.	156-160, Kalbadevi Road.	Landed Proprietor.	Dr. Atmaram G. Merchant, L.M.&S.,	Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, B.A.LL.B.
				Mr. Hiralal Ranchordas Munim.	Mr. Jagjiwandas Damodardas Parekh, B.A., LL.B.
				Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt., J.P.	Mr. Manmohandas Kahandas.
				Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji.	Diwan Bahadur Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, J.P.
2.	Mr. IBRAHIM SULEMAN HAJI, B.A., B.Sc., (Econ.), London, F.R.E.S., Bar-at-Law.	Chaupatty Sea Face.	Bar-at-Law.	Mr. M. Y. Haindaday.	Mr. M. A. Havelivala, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., J.P.
				Mr. Mahomed Ismail Curtaz, J.P.	Mr. Mahomedally Allabux, J.P.
3.	Mr. JAMSHED JEHANGIR JAMSHEDJI CURSETJEE, B.A., LL.B.	512, Kalbadevi Road.	Vakil, High Court.	Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal Desai, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Chaganlal Narsilal Kanuga, B.A., LL.B.
				Mr. Solomon Reuben, B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Bhalchandra Govind Padhye, B.A., LL.B.
				Mr. Nanabhai Nasarwanji Saher, M.A., L.L.M., Bar-at-Law, J.P.	Mr. Sorab Behramji Banaji, Bar-at-Law.
				Dr. Joseph Alban DeSouza, B.A., L.M.&S., Capt. I.M.S., J.P.	Dr. E. D. Bilimoria, Physician and Surgeon, L.M.&S.

The Poll will be taken on the 23rd July, 1928, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. (B.T.) at the Skating Rink, near Municipal Offices, Cruickshank Road.

Voting papers will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied with one voting paper only on his personally applying for it.

The voting papers will be supplied free of charge on the day of the Poll at the Polling place from 8 A. M. (B. T.)

In the case of a Company other than a Joint Stock Company or a Firm entered in the Ward Roll as a voter, voting papers will be issued to a member or a partner of such Company or Firm whose name has been communicated to the Assessor and Collector under Section 28 (c) of the Municipal Act as having been authorised to vote at the ward election on behalf of such Company or Firm or where no such name has been so communicated, to any person who produces to the Polling Officer a General Power of Attorney from such Firm or Company.

No persons except the voters, the candidates and their agents authorised by the Municipal Commissioner in this behalf will be allowed to enter the Polling Booth.

The attention of the candidates and voters is invited to Sections 171 A to 171 H of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) as amended by the Indian Elections Offences Enquiries Act XXXIX of 1920.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 18th July, 1928.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the Citl of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunition consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc., etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 222 of 1928, re: the estate of late Mr. K. M. Mishari.

One lot of arms and ammunition such as rifles, pistols, daggers, swords, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH JACOBEAN, AND SEASON WOOD FURNITURE, PROPERTY OF P. URBAN, ESQ., SOLICITOR, MESSRS. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.

On Sunday the 22nd July, 1928, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at Wadia's Bungalow, Wode House Road next to the Parsee Sanatorium and near the Post Office. Very valuable and handsome richly made, Jacobean furniture, dining table and chairs, side board and dinner wagons, rich carpets, fancy cabinets, ornaments sweet tone phonograph, iron bed-steads, almyrahs dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown cupboards, writing tables, book and silver show cases, reclining sofas easy chairs, English ice boxes, teapoys, etc., etc.

The property of P. Urban, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st July 1928, at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building St. No. 125—145, 1—9 and 82-66 and 71—87; 24—26 Case Nos. 237; 255; 26, Memonwada Road and Nagdevi Cross Lane and Bhajipala Street, Memonwada.

AUCTION SALE OF 83 BALES ANJAR COTTON.

Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th July, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewree Cotton Depot in the godown No. H95 of Messrs. Bruel & Co., and by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:—

83 Bales Anjar Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
FOR TWO DAYS ONLY
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Carl Laemmle presents
BUTTERFLIES IN THE RAIN
Laura La Plante and James Kirkwood
The Story of a beautiful young butterfly who did not know what true love was until she had lost it.
A UNIVERSAL SUPER PICTURE
DOVE IN THE STOLEN BRIDE
WITH LLOYD HUGHES
Next Saturday's
MAGNIFICENT
ATTRACTION.
Billie Dove
The Stolen Bride
Lloyd Hughes

S. S. "RAZMAK"

The list of passengers by the S. S. "Razmak" due in Bombay on Friday is as under:—

Rev and Mrs W Ashley-Brown, Major C D Anderson, Mr A Ahmad, Mr and Mrs W O H Boyts, Mr J T Brown, Mrs C R Barnett, Mr J W D Compochia, Mr and Mrs T S Cockburn, Capt Chohan, Mr N W Chokshi, Capt P V Doates, Mr G T Drake-Brockman, Mr and Mrs Dawson, Capt H H Elliott, Mrs S F Fredoon, Mr J M Friedlander, Mr G H S Gupta, Mr B S Gyani, Mr G M Gilwaney, Mr and Mrs A H Hollis, Mr C G M Halsall, Mrs Hotgel, Mr W G Hutchison, Mr J T Harding, Mrs H M Hayes, Mr J E Hough, Mr and Mrs C W Jemmett, Mr R Lowe, Mr F M B Lutyens, Mr R S Lamb, Mr N H Lovall, Mr G McIntosh, Mr J C Macgregor, Mr W Marland, Mr J O'Neale, Capt T R Reid, Mrs T R Reid, Mr and Mrs C W Russell, Mr G Stewart, Major G E S Stevenson, Mr V Tenfield, Mr and Mrs V E Thomas, Col H A Tomkinson, Mr H G Tarbat, Mr J L Truman, Mr T Watson, Mr C G M Winch, Mr Wilder.

3 ARTS BALL

At the last crowded At Home of the Three Arts at Aiwan-i-Rafat on 15th inst. the proceeds of the ball were given out, as follows by Atiya Begum:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
At the door, balloons, programmes, etc. ...	307	0	0
Through the Misses Vakeel and Vimadalal ...	92	0	0
Through a lady and gentleman (incog) ...	51	0	0
Through Miss Patel ...	75	0	0
Through Mrs. Clarkson ...	43	0	0
Through a lady and gentleman (incog) ...	35	0	0
Through Dr. Tirodkar ...	33	0	0
Through Messrs. Brandon and Co. Caterers ...	14	0	0
Through Messrs. Rose and Co. ...	113	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	20	0	0
Gross Income ...	783	0	0
Expenses including hall-hire, license, piano, band, tax, tickets, programmes, etc. ...	242	0	0
Nett Income ...	541	0	0

Thanks are due to the above mentioned for the sale of the tickets, thanks are also due for presents to Messrs. Rose, Wright, Mockler, Jehangir, Rahim-Bux, Hameed, Tarachand and an anonymous lady. Also to the judges, viz. Sahebzada Nawab Sultan Ahmed Khan, Mrs. Wright, Mr. A. G. Currimbhoy, Mr. Hunter, Mrs. Dubash, Mme. de Bizrin and another lady who does not wish her name to be announced.

Among the performers thanks are mainly due to the Little Indian Lady who danced so well, and refuse to accept any prize. Also, thanks are due to Major Harris, Miss Lawrie, and the Misses Vacha.

Thanks are also due to the Press and authorities who are always very helpful. The proceeds will be devoted to a X'mas Souvenir.

Delhi.—Mr. Chaudhri Chottaram, ex-Minister, Punjab Government, has volunteered his free services to defend the Hindu accused in the Sufta riot case which shortly commences before the Special Magistrate at Ballavgarh.—A. P.

LONDON 'SHARE MARKET

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Name.	Latest Prices. Rs a. p.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	1 4 9
4-1/2 p. c. Loan 1950/55	93 10 0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0 16 6
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0 17 6
Attock Oil	1 5 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 4 6
Underground Electric Railways	1 6 6
Burma Corporation	0 14 0
Snia Vicosa	1 14 3
Beira Railways Co.	1 1 6
Calico Printers	1 9 6
Marconi International Marine	2 9 6
Rhodesian & General Asbestos	5 15 0
James Finlay Ord.	5 4 4-1/2
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 19 3
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	5 15 6
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 12 6
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	5 17 6
Malayalam Plantations	1 10 6
British Burma Pets	0 7 3
Soudan Plantations	4 3 9
Vickers Ord.	0 11 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 11 9

Market quiet and unsettled.
Stock of Rubber in London—35,925 tons.
Decrease on week—990 tons.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.
July 17.

RECEIPTS.
Week ending 7th July.

	1928. Bales.	1927. Bales.
Calcutta	1193	1898
Bombay	39159	48725
Karachi	1904	6238
Madras	6154	5544
Rangoon	(a)	213
Tuticorin	2783	.....
	51193	62618

EXPORTS.
Week ending 7th July.

	1928. Bales.	1927. Bales.
Calcutta	207	6301
Bombay	78169	9149
Karachi	7403	24780
Madras	2088	526
Rangoon	342	101
Tuticorin	8663	.....
	96872	40807

RECEIPTS.
1st Sept. to 7th July.

	1927-28.	1926-27.
Calcutta	82413	100229
Bombay	3302432	2986465
Karachi	922722	734516
Madras	116515	136842
Rangoon	26538(a)	27868
Tuticorin	52461	41151
	4503081	4027071

EXPORTS.
1st Sept. to 7th July.

	1927-28.	1926-27.
Calcutta	36209	33882
Bombay	1962883	1790167
Karachi	705337	617014
Madras	60345	39054
Rangoon	46872	58425
Tuticorin	51335	20977
	2862481	2559019

(a) to 30th June Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of Foreign Cotton.

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI
Week ending 16th July.

1928.	1927.
202	635

1st Sept. to 16th July.

1927-28.	1926-27.
74348	44257

EXPORTS from KARACHI.
Week ending 4th July.

	1928.	1927
United Kingdom	.....	3978
Continent	.....	17960
China	4200	.....
Japan	3350	.....
Bombay (a)	.....	577
U. S. A.	.....	600
	7550	23119

1st Sept. to 4th July.

	1827-28.	1926-27.
United Kingdom	79606	37915
Continent	410473	332505
China	21803	63514
Japan	176644	183745
Bombay (a)	75813	44876
U. S. A.	8374	7626
	772710	670211

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 17.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C.	£22-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£139-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 9-1/2
National Bank	£55-1/4
Eastern Bank	£7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£90-1/8
Conversion Loan	£77-7/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent.	£101-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent	£56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£61-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£71-3/4
Consols	£55-1/2
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£94-1/2

LONDON METAL.

New York, July 17.

Copper, English Best Selected	£66-1/8
Copper, Braziers	£76-3/4
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheet, 24 gauge	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£211-1/2

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

INCREASED SELLING PRESSURE—FAVOURABLE CROP CONDITION—WALL STREET SELLING—SMALL RALLY—FUTURES 14 TO 23 POINTS LOWER.

New York, July 17.

The New York futures market opened quiet and October position improved to 21.34 which level proved to be the highest level of the day. Continued improvement in the weather unnerved the bull operators and heavy Wall-Street selling in conjunction with long liquidation resulted in a decline of 28 points by noon when October contracts were exchanged at 21.06. During the afternoon the market was steady with some covering which resulted in a rally of some 15 points. The net change was a decline of 14 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices were quiet but steady and closed 10 points lower at 21.50c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 25 to 14 points. Spot prices declined 14 points to 21.14c.

Favourable weather has been reported over the cotton belt, which has stimulated considerable long liquidation and even some short selling. Of course, large acreage and favourable weather have been the important factors in the present weakness. The trade demand is also not encouraging. Thus the bearish closed over the cotton horizon which threatens lower prices may disappear without any important effect on prices and as the technical situation has improved considerably, we believe purchases at present level and on all breaks are bound to show handsome profits in the near future.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Heavy Continental liquidation. Wall-Street going short. Weather continues favourable Advise conservative purchases.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from New York:—

Market lower on heavy liquidation and considerable short selling. Consider technical position sound and advise purchases.

A. Norden and Co.—"Weather mostly favourable. Long liquidation continues.

Reuter:—"Market easier on increased selling pressure stimulated by more favourable crop condition though later prices advanced partially on covering".

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 17-7-28	8360000	13013000
" Yesterday do	5000	5000
Exports to date do	7338000	11072000
Stock at Ports 13-7-28	756000	1089000
" Interior Towns do	386000	410000
" Liverpool 13-7-28	812000	1235000
Visible Supply 13-7-28	2616000	3692000
Quantity in Sight do	14211000	19047000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 17.

October	21.21—.14
December	21.00—.16
January	20.84—.23
March	20.80—.18
May	20.66—.19
Middling Spot	21.50—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 17.

July	20.75—.25
October	20.64—.14
Middling Spot	21.14—.15

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	21.03
January	20.88
March	20.78
New York. Noon Call.	
October	21.08
January	20.75
March	20.70
New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.	
July	20.77
October	20.61
January	20.44

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 17.

	sellers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, lb. Spot	0/9-1/2

LIVERPOOL.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION—CROP IMPROVING—FUTURES 32 TO 22 POINTS LOWER—SALES 5,000 BALES.

Liverpool, July 17.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 14 points but ruled easy on heavy liquidation influenced by improving crop condition. The market closed easy at a decline of 32 to 22 points. Spot prices declined quarter of a penny at 11.83d. per lb.

Empire futures closed easy at a decline of 30 to 25 points while Egyptian features registered a sharp decline of 65 to 66 points.

Liverpool, July 18.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 6 points against an expectation of 4 to 2 points. Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., had the following cable dated 18th inst., 9 a.m.

"Light to moderate rains Eastern belt, Alabama, Arkansas and Oklahoma."

Prices kept on gradually improving and opening advices were followed by a rise of 9 points. Latest cable timed 12.20 p.m. showed a rise of 12 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:

9-30 a.m:—"Light to moderate rains East Belt, Central Belt, and Arkansas. Entire Belt partly cloudy."

4-40 p.m:—"Heavy Wall-Street selling on good crop reports".

They cabled to their friends in Dallas Texas:—

"Do you consider crop prospects have improved sufficiently to warrant decline? Their reply:—

"Think cause of decline is bear operators. Critical months still ahead".

Hornby Hemelryk: "Heavy Wall-Street selling on improved crop reports. Two thirds belt now favourable".

Sprigman and Co.—"Decline caused by favourable weather for the growing crop, poor demand from trade in Lancashire and America, and in sympathy with Alexandria close. After such a big decline, a sudden and sharp advance is likely at any time. Think market will depend very much on the weather."

Grunning:—"Decline owing to good deal of speculation of cotton having been pressed for, owing to generally bearish feeling, and more favourable crop accounts. Our opinion is that there is no good reason for a further decline".

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Liverpool, July 18.

We have a favourable opinion of the market and advise purchases.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 17. Opening	Closing
July	11.12	11.26
August		11.19
September		11.13
October	11.18	11.03
November		10.93
December		10.93
January	11.06	10.93
February		10.92
March	11.04	10.92
April		10.91
May	11.03	10.91
June		10.88
July		10.85
Middling Spot		11.83

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 17.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	600
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 17.	
Scinde, Fully Good	8.35
Scinde, Fine	8.60
Scinde, Superfine	8.85
Bengal, Good	8.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.35
Bengal (Fine	8.60
Oomra, Good	8.65
Oomra, Fully Good	8.95
Oomra, Fine	9.25
Broach, Fully Good	9.80
Broach, Fine	10.05
Broach, Superfine	10.30

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 17.	
Demand Bills	485.87

BOMBAY.

SHORT COVERING—SCATTERED BUYING—FIRM LIVERPOOL—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, July 18.

Following further weakness in New York futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 410- for Broach A.-M. delivery and declined to Rs. 409|8. At this level there was some covering and with scattered prices improved. Liverpool opening advices were also firm and rates at 4 p.m. were as under. The

Broach J.-A.	398	0	0
Broach A.-M.	412	8	0
Oomra July	375	8	0
Oomra D.-J.	385	8	0
Bengal July	325	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	339	0	0

Sewri market was closed to-day.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 18.

July	241.20	plus. 100
October	244.00	plus. 0.90
January	244.10	plus. 1.00

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 18.

	To-day	Total.
Broach	1,000	3,700
Bengal	400	1,200
Oomra	500	1,000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 18.

Wheat	3,358	Cwts.
Linseed	2,372	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	253	"
Gingellyseeds	392	"
Poppyseed	12	"
Groundnuts	4,411	"
Castorseed	2,663	"
Rice	109,168	"
Myrabollams	2,400	"
Cottonseed	419	"
Mowraseed	1,028	"
Gram	1,512	"
Joowar	12,385	"
Bajree	7,007	"
Coal	764	Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

z Bombay, July 18.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 51|11, Highest Rs. 51|11|9, Lowest Rs. 51|10, Closing Rs. 51|11|6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50|11|6, Highest Rs. 50|12|6, Lowest Rs. 50|9|3, Closing 50|10.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 4|11|6, Closing Rs. 4|11|3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 57|11, Lowest Rs. 57|6|6, Closing Rs. 57|76.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers July 49/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargeos.—
Shipment sellers August 49/3
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment sellers July/Aug. 51/3
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment sellers July 50/6

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 17.,

July	18.47
August	18.66
September	18.85
October	18.95
November	19.00
December	19.13
January	19.05
February	10.04
March	19.14
April	19.14
May	19.15
June	19.15
July	19.15
Sakellaridis, F.G., Spot	19.25

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 17.

Java Sugar, Fine, White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—

	Sellers.
July/Sept. per cwt	12|9
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12|10-1/2
c. & f. Bombay.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/11
c. & f. Karachi.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/11.3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 17.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-3/4 p.c
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-1/8 p. c
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p. c

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

Bombay, July 18.

London Ready	27	3	0
London Forward	27	1	0
American Cent.	59	2	0

China Opening 2|8|- Closing 2|7|15.
Ready 63|4.

	O.	H.	L.	C.
Sawan	61|15	61|15	61|14	61|14
Tejimundi	0|11.			
2 Swan	61|12	61|12	61|11	61|11
Tejimundi	1|3.			

Tone of Silver:—Weak. India and China bought. India sold. America offered after fixing.

GOLD.

Ready	21	7	6
1 Sawan	21	7	6
2 Swan	21	7	6
National City	21	9	0
N. Manordass	21	8	6
N. Motilal	21	7	6

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 18.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5-27/32, D. D. 1/5-7/8.

London—
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 cash.
Banks Selling D. D. 1/5-29/32.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 July-Aug.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-29/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5-29/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/5-15/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-5/32 July-Aug
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-3/16 Sept.

New York—
B. C. T T 277.
Banks Selling T T 276-1|2.
Banks Buying T. T. 275-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269-1/2.

Paris—
Banks Selling D.D. 922.
Banks Buying D. D. 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

Japan—
Banks Selling T T 126-1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123-3/4.

Hongkong—
Banks Selling D D 138-1/2

Shanghai—
Banks Selling D D 180-1|2.

Singapore—
Banks Selling D. D. 155-3/4.

Java—
Banks Selling D. D. 90-3/8.

Cross Rate—
New York-London 4.86-1|4 17th inst.
Shanghai-London 2|8 18th inst.
London-Japan 1|10 9|16 17th inst.
London-Paris 124.25 17th inst.
London-Belgium 34.90 17th inst.
London-Switzerland 25.25 17th inst.
London-Italy 92.80 17th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4-4-10 17th inst., £4-4-10-1|2 16th inst.

Silver London Ready 27 3|16 17th inst., 27-1|8 16th inst.

Silver London Forward 27-1|16 17th inst., 27 16th inst.

Silver New York Ready 59-1|8 17th inst., 59-1|4 16th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4-1|8 per cent. 17th inst., 4-1|8 per cent. 16th inst.

London Discount 6 Mos. 4-1|4 per cent. 17th inst., 4-1|4 per cent. 16th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. 3 mos. 2-1|2 per cent. 6 mos. 3-1|2 per cent., 12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 17.

Silver.—Small supplies. Little bear covering. Market is quietly steady.

Spot	27-3/16
Forward	27-1/16

GOLD.

London, July 17.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-10

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 17.

T T Berlin on London	20.39
T T Amsterdam on London	12.98-1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	29.50
T T Milan on London	92.84
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.26
T T London on Prague	164.06

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers July/Aug. £9/5/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers July/Aug. £17/17/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers July/Aug. £18/16/3

LINSEED.

London, July 17.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment quoted July/Aug. £17/18/9
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £18/1/3
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment hull paid July/Aug. £15/12/6
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment nominal July/Aug. £18/10/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 17.

Linseed Ool, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers August 28/9
Linseed Ool, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Sept/Dec. 29/

STOCKS AND SHARES.

A QUIET SESSION

Bombay, July 18.

The share market was quiet with a limited turnover of business. There was no new feature and prices remained almost unchanged for mill shares.

In the miscellaneous Section Scindia were firm during the easy part but closed somewhat easy. Tata Hydros were easy. Tata Iron Shares were fairly steady. Bombay Steams were in better demand.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928).

Bombay, July 18.

Paid up.	Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100 Ahmed Advance	380 0 0
50 Apollo	7 0 0
500 Bombay Cotton	312 8 0
2200 Bombay Dyeing	893 12 0
200 Fazulbhoy	866 4 0
250 Century	413 12 0
100 Colaba Land	133 12 0
500 Central India Pref	486 4 0
100 Coorla	167 8 0
100 Crescent	160 0 0
250 Currim	490 0 0
500 David	240 0 0
250 Dawn	575 0 0
200 Edward Sassoon	90 0 0
10 E. D Sassoon	0 12 6
100 Elphinstone	14 8 0
50 Finlay	126 4 0
500 F. Petit	3254 0 0
100 Globe	20 0 0
100 Gokak	126 4 0
100 Indian Bleaching	245 0 0
25 Central	26 0 0
100 Indore Malwa	386 4 0
250 Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
50 Kastoorchand	16 8 0
100 Khatau	93 12 0
100 Kohinoor	245 4 0
100 Laxmi Cotton	1725 0 0
100 Madhavrai Sed.	8 0 0
100 Madhowji	76 4 0
100 Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100 Meyer Sassoon	80 0 0
100 Morarji	1450 0 0
200 New Great	263 12 0
100 New City	112 8 0
200 Pearls	567 8 0
250 Simplex	126 4 0
100 Sholapur	6700 0 0
250 Simplex	126 4 0
50 Swan	125 0 0
250 Swadeshi	485 0 0
500 Tata Mill	52 8 0
500 Vishnu Cotton	2705 0 0

BANKS.

500 Imperial X.D.	1455 0 0
50 India	95 4 0
£5 Eastern	93 8 0
£12-1|2 National Bank	£52-1|2

RAILWAYS.

500 Ah. Prantej.	915 0 0
100 Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100 Cen Prov. Rly. x.d.	101 8 0
100 Dhond Baramati	100 0 0
100 Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100 Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90 Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100 Sialkote	102 0 0
100 Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100 Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500 Tapti Valley	715 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	116 0 0
100 Andhra Valley	717 8 0
100 Alcock	382 8 0
125 B. Burma	790 0 0
125 B. Burma No. 1	290 0 0
10 Br. India Insurance	7 0 0
50 B. Tramway	156 4 0
50 Tramway Pref.	94 8 0
250 Bombay Steam	288 12 0
50 Bombay Telephone	57 0 0
10 Bundi Cement	25 0 0
200 Indian Cement	373 12 0
100 United Cement	102 8 0
10 Central India Mining	14 8 0
£1 Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2 do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100 Katni Ordinary	271 4 0
100 Katni Deferred	965 0 0
25 New India Insur.	21 10 0
10 Punjab P. Cement Ord.	17 0 0
10 " " Pref.	12 8 0
50 Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	88 4 0
10 Shivrajpur	31 0 0
15 Scindia Steam	14 14 0
75 Tata Iron Ord	77 12 0
90 Tata Iron Deferred	287 8 0
90 Tata Iron 1st Pref	139 0 0
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	93 0 0
100 Tata Hydro	1086 4 0
100 Tata Oil	37 0 0
100 Tata Power Ord.	518 12 0
1000 Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd)

Muktsar July 16.

Wheat ready	4/10 5/
" Assuj	4/13/9
Gram ready	3/13 3/15
" Sawan	4/-
" Bhadon	4/2/6
Barley ready	3/3
" Assuj	3/6/6
Rapeseed ready	7 4 7/8
" Bhadon	7/9
Cotton Seads Maghar	3/10

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 17.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality)

Spot	16-11/16

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 18.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|11.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87|10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106|8|6.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|7.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110|14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84|4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101/2.
Forward Rates.—2nd August sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|8, 1945-55 Rs. 106|8|6.
Tone of Market:—Stalemate.
in demand rest easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 18.

3 months discounts 4-1|8 per cent.
6 months discounts 4-1|4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
One month 3-1/2 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 18.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 4 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 3 Annas per cwt. in June & Jan-March Shipment prices & of 1¼ Annas per cwt. in July-Sept & Octo-Dec Shipment prices.—

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready. Rs. 14 per cwt.
Transhipment. Rs 8/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Begum Rs 8/9 per cwt F. B. H.
S S Canara Rs 8/8 per cwt F. B. H.
S. S. Nizam Rs. 8/8 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment June. Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. July-Sept. Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. Oct-Dec. Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. Jan-March. Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Weak.

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON.

Bombay, July 18.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co:—

"In our opinion there is no justification for the very firm tone of this market, and accordingly we advise sales. New crop Indian cotton is at present just about the most expensive commodity in the World."

Messrs Breul & Co:—

"With every fall in prices bearish sentiment in our market increases, and so far as we can see, due to favourable weather reports, everything here appears to be in favour of still lower prices, the only hope for our market is a Trade demand and as yet there are no real indications of this to be found anywhere, and we once again venture to suggest that Stocks should be sold whenever possible"

Messrs Langley & Co:—

"The recent improvement in the weather, combined with the large official acreage report has led to a wave of heavy long liquidation and our Agents both in Liverpool and New York advise a considerable amount of short selling by Wall Street and outside operators. We consider the market technically much improved and advise purchases now and on any further weakness."

STARVATION POINT REACHED?

WORKERS SCRAMBLE FOR "DOLES"

HEART-RENDING SCENES IN MILL-AREA

MENACE TO CITY'S HEALTH

There was considerable commotion in the mill area on Wednesday as it was a day for the weekly distribution of relief. The Joint Strike Committee spent nearly Rs. 5,000 on the provisions which were doled out to famished strikers, their women and children. It was, indeed, a heart-rending spectacle to see those huge crowds of hungry, emaciated and ill-clad people trudging along the drenched streets in heavy rains to get to their respective relief-distribution-centres as early as possible. The quantities of rice and dal fell far too short of even the minimum demand of the starving humanity which numbered no less than 30,000 with the result that there was actually a scramble for "dole" at every centre. What was still worse and what would have moved anybody to pity was that many hungry women and children had to go without any dole as the insufficient provisions were exhausted no sooner the distribution started. "How shall we live and what shall we eat till the next Wednesday" was the one anxiety that brought tears to many eyes. Even when the Strike Committee was spending Rs. 11,000 over weekly distribution of relief, the strikers had to go half-starved, how much more must be the starvation among them now when they do not get food which would suffice them for more than 3 days out of a week. The remarkable power of resistance which the strikers displayed in the early days of distress is now reduced to a minimum as an inevitable consequence of continued starvation. A rank poverty of this description with its concomitant evils, no doubt, constitutes a grave menace to the sanitation and health of the city. It is high time they started at least feeding the children out of "Lord Mayor's Distress Relief Fund." Whether to continue the strike with such starvation is a problem which is day by day staring the strikers in the face.

"A SLIP OF TONGUE"

POLICE INSPECTOR CONTRADICTS HIMSELF

The case in which Mr. R. S. Nimbakar is charged with assaulting a public servant in the discharge of his duties, came up for further hearing before Mr. G. R. Khairaz at the Mazagaon Police Court on Wednesday. Inspite of the rain, a large number of strikers had assembled in the Court premises.

Inspector Klein was further called in the witness box and cross-examined by Mr. Gadkari, counsel for defence. Witness said that the statement of the complainant was taken down the following day after the assault.

Counsel pointed out that at the previous hearing witness had stated that the statement of the complainant was taken on the same day of the assault and not on the following day.

Witness: I clearly stated that it was recorded the next day. I am not responsible for what has been taken down.

Court: Do you mean to suggest that the Court took down wrong notes?

Witness reiterated that the statement was recorded the day following the assault.

Asked why he waited till the next day to record the statement, witness said he wanted to consult the Superintendent.

A SLIP OF THE TONGUE?

Witness said at that time he did not know whether the offence was cognizable or not!

Counsel: That's right. You did not know whether the offence was cognizable?

Witness: No. I knew the offence was cognizable!

Counsel: You are contradicting yourself.

Witness: It was a slip of the tongue. I knew the offence was cognizable.

Counsel: A slip is helpful to me! (Laughter).

Witness further said the first entry in the station diary was taken at 8-40 a. m. the next day by Sergeant Power and the second entry was taken by the same officer at 10 a.m.

WITNESS ASKED TO MAKE HIMSELF CLEAR.

The second entry was made after consultation with the Superintendant about the facts of the case and not whether the accused should the proscufed or not.

Counsel asked witness to make himself clear.

Court: Mr. Gadkari has asked you a clear question. Why don't you answer him intelligently?

Witness: I don't want my statements to be distorted.

Counsel: Your Worship. It is unfair to the Court as well as to me.

Explaining, witness said that the detailed statement was taken down after the Superintendent heard the details of the whole incident from the mouth of the complainant in the presence of Sergeant Power.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH

Resuming after lunch, Inspector Klein said the second entry in the station diary was made because the first did not contain all details.

Mr. Gadkari asked the Police Prosecutor to produce the station diary containing the two entries.

THE STATION DIARY.

Mr. Barodia objected on the ground that the document was a privileged one. He was prepared to submit certified copies of same.

The Magistrate: Why did you produce it at all!

Mr. Gadkari: It was produced in the morning and was with me for some time.

Mr. Barodia emphasised that the document was privileged.

Mr. Gadkari argued the station diary was kept to record happenings concerning the public as the two entries according to the prosecution referred to a public meeting, it was a public document and the defence was entitled access to the document.

Mr. Barodia said it was a departmental document and, therefore, privileged.

The Magistrate said he would give his decision on this point at the next hearing.

Witness said the discussion with the Superintendent was not wholly finished on the night of the assault and, therefore, the statement of the complainant was taken the next morning.

WHY THE STATEMENT WAS DELAYED.

Counsel: Why was the statement not taken the same night?

Court (addressing counsel): Unless you want to allege that the Superintendent, Inspector Klein, the complainant and Sergeant Power together concocted this story of alleged assault, I don't think the question that you are putting will help you!

Counsel: That's what I am driving at, Sir.

Then I cannot stop you.

The case was adjourned to Thursday 1 p.m.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO MILLS

RATEPAYERS TO BE PENALISED

After the riot of 1921, once again the ratepayers of the city are to be penalised for the outrages committed by the strikers in the mill area. It will be recalled that in 1921 in consequence of riots in the city, ratepayers in various wards had to pay huge sums of money to the tune of about Rs. 10 laks as compensation for the ravages caused by the furious mobs. The present mill strike had its sequence in claims for similar damages when two claims were lodged on behalf of two mills for damages sustained.

At the Esplanade Police Court before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday morning Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-law, filed two claims for Rs. 337-8 and Rs. 102-12 respectively, for recovery from the ratepayers of F. and G. Wards. The claims were filed on behalf of the Dinshaw Petit Mills and the David Mills. Both the claimants declared that their premises sustained damages at the hands of the strikers who smashed window-panes by reckless and deliberate stone-throwing. His Worship admitted the claims which would be recovered from the ratepayers of F. and G. Wards by increased assessment.

JOINT MILL STRIKE COMMITTEE

The following amounts and bags of rice have been received by the Joint Mill Strike Committee with thanks for distributing amongst the Bombay Textile Workers on Strike:—

From G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union through Mr. Bradley, Rs. 107-12-0.

One bag Rice from Mr. Gokhle of B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop.

Ten bags Rice from a sympathiser through Mr. Gordhandas Khetsay.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN

The following further donations in addition to the Rs. 31,952 already announced, have been promised towards the Fund:—

	Rs.
Previously announced	31,952
Messrs. R. P. Shroff and Sons	501
Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner	250
Mr. L. R. Tairsee	101
Total Rs.	32,804

The object of this Fund is to open various Centres in the distressed area where children shall be fed on the spot.

EUROPEAN'S CONVERSION TO HINDUISM

ALLEGED DESERTION OF WIFE

CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE

The Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered the issue of summons against Henry de Wittmann, a European now supposed to have embraced Hinduism and styled himself Satyanand at the instance of Mrs. Edith de Wittmann, his wife who claimed maintenance.

MARRIED EIGHT YEARS BACK.

In the course of her application Mrs. Wittmann stated that she married the respondent on 9th October 1920 in the Church of Our Lady of Victories, at High Street, Kensington, according to the rules of the Catholic religion. They came down to India about four years ago, her husband taking up employment in the railway as an engineer.

She alleged there was a change in him and he grew more and more cold towards her as days passed by. They could not get on amicably. The respondent gradually changed his religious connections and was pre-possessed in favour of Hinduism. To crown her misfortune, his affections found vent in another direction. He made his existence miserable and eventually it all ended in his driving her away from him.

"But knowing full well", she proceeded, "that he as my husband was bound to maintain me, he addressed a letter on March 7, 1927 to the Secretary of the Y.W.C.A., Wodehouse Road, stating that the bills for my expenses should be sent to him and that he would defray them. He even passed me a writing on the same day stating that he is bestowing his affections on another girl, and that, therefore, he would provide me a separate maintenance".

"Hence he refused to recognise me and to allow me to share the home with him, more so as he became attached to another girl. He compelled me to leave him on March 8 and since then he used to remit me my monthly maintenance money. But after the month of July 1927 he stopped paying my maintenance amount. At last I read in a local paper that he had embraced Hinduism and that now he is known by the name "Satyanand".

REFUSAL TO PAY MAINTENANCE.

"He refuses to pay me maintenance. He is at present employed in Messrs. Marsland and Price as an engineer and to my information he is drawing Rs. 800 per mensem as salary".

She, therefore, asked for maintenance and prayed for process against him, submitting it was difficult for her to depend on the charity of others and to look forward for benevolence from her friends.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons against the respondent.

"FAMINE OF ONE-ANNA ENVELOPES".

Mr. Ramji Bharmal writes:—

"It will be surprising to read the above, but at Mundra (Cutch) no envelopes are available for about a month past and on enquiries it is said that there being no stock at Rajkot Treasury they are not being supplied in sufficient number at Mundra.

"It is very strange and regrettable that at big offices like Rajkot there should not be sufficient stock and public should be inconvenienced for want of envelopes which is one of the sources of income of the postal department.

"The Post Master General, Bombay and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Calcutta have been addressed in the matter but as yet nothing has been done by them.

"Will the authorities concerned look into the matter early and see that sufficient envelopes are always available at these offices?"

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League—Cheshires vs. G. I. P. Rly.—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Youths' meetings re: protest against enhancement of students' fees, (1) the Oval, 1-30 p.m.; (2) outside the Law College, 6-45 p.m.

Hindu women's protest against Bill restricting.

FRIDAY, July 20.

Harwood League—Warwicks vs. Derby Club,—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

S.S. "Razmak" with mails of July 5 ex S.S. "Moldavia" due at 6 a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

BHATHACHARJEE—"BOO"—at Izzatnagar U. P. on 13th July 1928 (Inserted by her sorrowing brother).

SUNDAY, July 22.

Students' Protest Day. Demonstrations at Servants of India Society's Hall, 6 p.m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 2, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 65. The total mortality this day last year was 81.

FREE AMBULANCE CLASSES.

Under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade Over-Seas, Dr. A. D. Mastakar, L.C.P. & S. and Dr. R. V. Talpade, M.B.B.S. will conduct "First-Aid" and "Home-Nursing" classes, is the Prabhu Seminary, Bhai Jiwanji's Lane, Thakurdwar, every Sunday from 3 to 4 p.m. (S.T.) commencing from Sunday the 22nd instant.

Admission to the classes will be absolutely free. Persons desirous of joining the clarses are renuested to register their names at the time of the class.

IDEALS OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. M. S. Gopalaiyangar, Research Scholar, the Humanistic Club, Bangalore, will deliver a public lecture on "Ideal of Social Service" in the Hall of the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Friday (20th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Hon. Mr. Justice K. M. Jhaveri will preside.

HINDU WOMEN'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held, under the auspices of a number of Local Ladies' Associations, in the local Prarthana Mandir, at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday), to protest against the Bill placed before the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. B. V. Jadhav, restricting Hindu widows' right of adoption. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar.-at-Law will preside.

D. V. TRANSLATION SOCIETY.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson after his visit to the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society, Poona, on the 9th instant was kind enough to give a donation of Rs. 100 in appreciation of the Society's work.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday, the 18th July 1928 have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 25th instant on the same conditions as previously announced.

PROTEST AGAINST ENHANCEMENT OF FEES

BOMBY YOUTHS' CALL TO STUDENTS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, the following meetings will be held in the different local colleges to protest against the proposed increase in College & School Fees.

Elphinstone College:—Thursday, (19th inst) at 1-30 p.m. (on the Oval, opp. the Secretariat).

Law College:—Thursday, (19th inst) at 6-45 p.m. (opp. the College).

Wilson College:—Friday (20th inst.) at 1 p.m. (opp. the College on Chowpatty Sands.)

St. Xavier's College:—Friday, (20th inst), at 1-45 p.m. (opp. the College on the Esplanade Maidan.)

Grant Medical College:—Friday, (20th inst at 4 p.m.)

(Two protest meetings have already been held in the Sydenham College of Commerce and more than 15 meetings in different Schools.)

STUDENTS' PROTEST DAY.

Sunday (22nd inst.) will be observed as the Students' Protest Day. There will be demonstrations at the Servants of India Society's Hall, at 6 p.m.

LONDON, July 17.

Brussels.—The Belgian Government has formally accepted Senator Kellogg's proposal.—Reuter.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1928.

From yesterday afternoon I have been in happy hilarious mood. That Kruschen feeling, you know. I learnt from the veracious special correspondent of the "Evening News of India" who has been deputed to Surat to find out what the Bolshies and their Lenin are doing, one important fact.

• • • •

It was good of him to mention it pretty early in his message dated July 18 from Surat. I learnt that officials and non-officials "had got up this morning." They were ready for the "fateful day." How conscientious of them and how very laudable on the part of the "E. N." detective prowling about in Bardoli to make the discovery.

• • • •

Simple my dear Watson. You approach a Rao Bahadur and ask him: "Oh, you are up, are you?" You approach an official.....but in the case of officials you needn't even approach them. Great is the telepathic connection evidently between the "E. N." cub and the officials.

• • • •

But the little one is this time brimful with news. Not any actual mention of Bolshevism, but dark and dreadful hints about the awful plans of "Sardar" Vallabhbhai. This is the most efficiently mischievous way, I presume, to obstruct a settlement.

• • • •

Mr. Vallabhbhai knows what a lot of time he had to waste in correcting misstatements when the senior partner in the factory opposite Bori Bunder for vilifying the Bardoli leaders devoted special attention to him to paint the picture of Bolshevism running riot at Bardoli.

• • • •

The following occurs in the report of a cricket match in a British journal:—

"Makes 28 in one over off Scott, sending four sixers in succession, one of which smashes a cup from a lady's hand."

• • • •

The omission of the following in continuation of this seems, however, to have been inadvertently left out by the sleepy night sub.:—

• • • •

"Which is happily not hurt although the cup is broken and the lady has to ask for a drink from her neighbour, who shows a sportsmanlike sympathy because the lady is suffering from severe shock and has to be taken to hospital, but interviewed by a press reporter says that she has no intention of prosecuting the batsman whose hurricane hitting is really so enjoyable."

• • • •

A headline announces a sentence passed on a man in the following words: "Accused gets fine of Rs. 250."

• • • •

I had always a sort of vague idea that crime was more lucrative. No more journalism for me. What do you advise?

• • • •

"Why has the car stopped?"

"We are short of alcohol."

"But the car doesn't run on alcohol?"

"No—but the chauffeur does."

NEW DELHI

INDIAN ARTISTS AND DECORATIONS

To The Edtor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following received by me from the Department of Industries and Labour, Government of India, in an early issue of your esteemed journal:—

"The Government of India have now taken up the question of the decoration of the domes, etc., in the Secretariat Buildings in New Delhi by the selected artists and schools of art, who will be addressed on the subject in due course."

Yours truly.

KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.

Hon. Sec. Prize of Delhi Committee.

July 18.

"BUTTERFLIES IN RAIN" AT CAPITOL

Laura La Plante is Ravishing as an English Flapper. Something new in the spicy modern pictures is offered at the "Capitol Theatre" where "Butterflies in the Rain" is to be shown for two days—To-day & to-morrow. at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Miss Laura La Plante and James Kirkwood will keep the audience gripped from fadein to fadeout. A good story rounds out the trio of essentials for the best picture of the month. Miss La Plante glides through the picture like a beautiful comet throwing an aura of fascinating sheen about herself. The petite, blonde, bedimpled star has never appeared more beautiful or shown herself to be a better actress than in "Butterflies in the Rain". The Capitol will exhibit "The Stolen Bride" next Saturday.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 18.
Previous Closing Rate	20.84
To-day's Opening Rate	21.03
Difference	plus .19
To-day's Closing Rate	21.13
Difference	plus .29

LIVERPOOL.

	July 18.
Previous Closing Rate	10.93
To-day's Opening Rate	10.99
Difference	plus .06
To-day's Opening Rate	11.09
Difference	plus .16
Broach Expectation	415 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, July 18.

Silver Ready	27 4 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	27 1 0

Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 18.

1st Settlement	61 14 0
2nd Settlement	61 11 0

DHARWAR MUNICIPALITY

MR H. R. DESAI ELECTED CHAIRMAN

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 16.

On account the appointment, as an Assistant Judge of the Hulakoti, the chain of the Dharwar Municipality had been vacant for nearly a month. Yesterday fresh election took place. Messrs. V. N. Jog and H. R. Desai, who so long belonged to one party opposed one another. Mr. Desai was elected by the casting vote of the chairman. Mr. Desai belongs to no political party. He is an Inamdar and has been in the Municipalit for over a decade. But there is little public work to his credit.

Mr. Jog is a staunch Congressman and is associated with every public movement in Dharwar. But personal ambition prevailed over principles and his party people forsook him. He ought to have gracefully retired but at the eleventh hour he joined some anti-Congressmen and sought their support. It is hoped that hereafter at least parties will be formed for principles and not for personalities.

HONAVAR DISAPPROVES SMALL HOLDINGS BILL

A public meeting of the citizens and landholders of Honavar Taluka, held on 19th instant, the "Tupper Hall" Honavar unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

(1) "That this meeting of the citizens and landholders of the Honavar Taluka, hereby places on record its strong disapproval of the proposed legislation with regard to the Small holdings Bill and the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, and calls upon all elected members of the Legislative Council to vote against these two Bills, as it is of opinion that the provisions of these Bills are highly detrimental to the best interests of the agriculturists of the Bombay Presidency in general and of Kanara in particular.

SUPPORT TO BARDOLI SATYAGRAH.

(2) That this meeting of the citizens and landholders of Honavar Taluka heartily supports the courageous action of the ryots of Bardoli; and views with indignation the callousness of Government towards these Bardoli people and hereby authorizes the President to raise a fund from all persons of the Taluka in order to help these brave fighters of a just cause.

A subscription list for Bardoli Fund was opened and Rs. 73 were subscribed on the spot.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Manora" which sailed from Bombay on the 15th ultimo, arrived at London on Saturday, the 14th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Macnaughton" arrived London on the morning of the 14th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Hesperides" arrived Suez on the morning of the 16th instant.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 28 Years).

Latest Examination Successes

Show the Paramount Position all round of this Pioneer Institution To-day as During the past Twenty-eight Years.

In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance (A. C. I. I.) and the Final Examination for the Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.) ours are the only Indian Institution Students that have hitherto succeeded.

In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in nine different subjects, whereas others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law. The largest number of Honours and Certificates were secured as usual.

In the D.Com.M.C. the Diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent. more than all the Institutions from India put together who competed.

In G.D.A. only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours.

Besides these **LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL** and Prizes were won during past years.

CONSULT PRINCIPAL DAVAR THE MOST EXPERIENCED PIONEER OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Poona, on monthly salary. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Old Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, **Bombay.**
Telephone No. 22,560.

Enrol Now

for **1929** EXAMINATIONS in

Accountancy, Banking, Company Management, Secretarial Practice and Auditing

Best Staff, Best Training, Best Results.

If in doubt, ask any Commerce Student.

Apply for free Prospectus as to Courses, Fees, etc., at

Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute,
Yusuf Bldg. Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

Established 1909.

Rustomji N. Bapasola.

Tel. No. 20883. Tele. BAPASOLA.

Insurance Agent, Surveyor and Consultant, Most Reliable Purchasing House for Stores, Chemicals, Electrical Goods, Industrial Machinery.

Speciality in **Carborundum**, Electricity, Chemicals, Soda Water Machines, Ice Plants, Soap Plants, Small Industrial Machinery, Artificial Silk, Perfumery, Hair and Leather Belting, Bictumenous Paints, Iron Crack Preventing Cement, Steel Hardening Compound, Fluxi-Soldering Paste, High Grade Grease American Lubricants and Grease, Belt Paste High Pressure Red Sheet Steam, Jointings, Estimate for Match Factory, Soap Plants, Oil Mill, Flour Mills, Ice Plants, Laundry Machineries etc., only given one receipt of reliable data information and also State Capital required to be invested.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1928.

CRUEL MOCKERY.

Perhaps the most illuminating comment on the report of the Donoughmore Commission on Reforms in Ceylon is that made by the "Times of Ceylon," which voices the views of the British vested interests. "It is almost certain that the abolition of communal representation and the handing over of the control of the Government to the State Council whose only qualification might be literacy in English" the journal says, "would seriously discourage the investment of fresh European capital". We describe the comment as illuminating because, it throws an instructive side-light on the mentality from which the average Britisher is apt to regard all questions affecting the rights of other peoples. It, of course, does not matter to the "Times of Ceylon" that the people of Ceylon have been so long cheated of their right to be masters in their house; its main concern is about unrestricted scope for British Capitalists to exploit the resources of that island for their own benefit. The journal, however, ill conceals its satisfaction that, after all, Ceylon is still to remain a preserve for British Capitalists. For, it points out that "the remmendations of the Commission have yet to be reviewed by the Imperial Government and it no way follows that the recommendations, as they stand to-day, will constitute the future form of Government."

As for the recommendations themselves, it is a gross abuse of the English language and sickening hypocrisy on the part of the London "Times" to say that the Report "is a bold and striking document clearing a pathway which opens a wide and fair field to the educated [illegible]." The only thing it [illegible] characteristic of the British way [illegible] taking away with one hand what is [illegible] by the other. The "Daily Tele[illegible]

perplex orthodox political scientists, since no such Constitution exists in text books." It will certainly astonish all disinterested observers of British ways of dealing with subject peoples. It will astonish them by reason of the revelation it gives of the amazing effrontery on the part of Britishers that they can continue fooling all people all the time. No such Constitution, indeed, exists in text-books; for, it is not so much a Constitution as a mockery of self-government. What it really is will be evident from the plain declaration of the Commission that "full responsible Government they consider impracticable at the present time." They have, therefore, cruelly mocked the people of Ceylon by on the one hand granting them manhood suffrage and enfranchisement of all women over 30, full responsibility of Ministers to the State Council, which is to be the "Parliament," and power to the Council to sanction the budget and, on the other hand neutralising the effect of all these welcome reforms by providing effective checks against the voice of the people's representatives becoming the final arbiter in every matter. Thus the State Council is not to be wholly elective, though communal electorates are rightly condemned, and the Cabinet which is described as the Board of 10 Ministers is to include the Chief Secretary, who is of course an official, and, who, with two other official members, the Treasurer and the Attorney-General, will dominate its deliberations and decisions. In fact, the system of government will be diarchy in a new disguise.

Again, while the Commissioners ostensibly assign "a supervisory, rather than executive power" to the Governor, they in reality make him a virtual autocrat. For matters but also in all executive matters "the Governor's formal ratification of the Council's decisions should be required before action can be taken on them and he should be charged by Royal Instructions to refuse or reserve assent to all measures infringing on certain clearly defined principles." After this it will be clear what puppets the seven Ministers will be in the hands of the Governor. And, if there is to be any fear that genuine parliamentary government will begin to work as soon as, if at all, even these "Reforms" are sanctioned by the British Parliament, they are set at rest by the specific recommendation that "the confidence of the Civil and Public Services must be restored.....The ultimate decision in all matters affecting the salaries, pensions and conditions of service of all officers holding posts subject to his approval, should be reserved to the Secretary of State."

DIVING BELOW THE SURFACE

No better criticism of the camouflaged Swaraj, thrust upon an unwilling and helpless India by the Montford Reforms, has been recently made than the effective analysis of the whole fraudulent system of Dyarchy by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer in a Press interview. His crushing exposure is very opportune as it is made after a careful examination of the vindication of their own case and the vilification of the Nationalists in the reports recently submitted by the various local Governments on the working of the "reformed" Constitution. These reports constitute an advance stab in the back given to Indian Nationalism so that public opinion in England against granting India even the tiniest amount of genuine self-government may harden still further. But their publication has this indirect advantage to India that Indians who tried their level best to work this fraud of a political machinery can now from inside knowledge and better experience bring out its true character.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in a recent speech in Bombay dilated upon its defects. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, whose experience and handling of it have been longer and more recent than that of the Bombay Liberal leader, clinches the arguments against its utter unworkability in his statement to the Press. His criticism is strongly reminiscent of the reasons which induced the leader of the Non-Co-operation movement to counsel the country to stay away from the "temples of Maya," the "reformed" Legislatures. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer points out that the outstanding defect of Dyarchy is the divorce of power from responsibility. So it was meant to be. To those like him who have "dived below the surface" its other defects, obstructing the realisation of the people's wishes at every step and at every turn in its working, are nonetheless glaring. "He who dives below the surface", Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer remarks, "will easily realise that one of the main troubles has been the co-existence with an apparently responsible ministry of a nominated and official bloc which owes no allegiance, save, perhaps, to an irremovable executive." The "perhaps" is an inaccurate qualification of the general proposition the ex-Member of Council in the Madras Dyarchy rightly lays down. The official and nominated bloc invariably shows allegiance to the immovable, autocratic and irresponsible executive. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer shows up also the absurdity and, we may add, the insincerity of the "attacks levelled by many Governments on what have been termed obstructive tactics." "The Governments have failed to realise," he says, "that obstruction is resorted to in most cases because nothing positive can be done." "The paucity of funds" for nation-building purposes and "the absence of effective power to do things instead of talking about them" are inherent in the camouflaged Swaraj imposed upon India. We make a present of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer's speech to the Simon worshippers who are being caught in the net and are being persuaded to swallow a further dose of the camouflage.

THE ROOT CAUSE

The Bombay Municipal Corporation passed a resolution at its specially convened meeting on Tuesday requesting the Government of Bombay to appoint a Conciliation Board to arbitrate between employers and employed in the textile industry in this city. They are at loggerheads and the general apprehension is that they will continue to be at loggerheads, unless a third party like the Government, with all the prestige of authority behind them, seriously address themselves to the duty which they have both sides. A speaker asserted during the Corporation debate that the prolongation of the strike was due to the stubbornness of both the mill-owners and the workers. He would have been on surer ground if he had gone to the root cause of the trouble, the depression in the textile industry in Bombay, brought on by the financial and currency policy of the Government of India. Their gross indifference to the real needs of the industry, their refusal to take warning from the repeated reminders to them of the folly of the course they were pursuing in foisting the 1s. 6d. exchange on India, and their denial to the Bombay mill-owners of the protection they so urgently needed constitute the root cause of the miserable plight in which the textile industry now finds itself. We are prepared to pass over charitably the neglect of the Government of India to promote legislation to settle through arbitration industrial disputes as a wanton example of bureaucratic red tape. But what no Indian can forgive them is their deliberate and purposeful disregard in the interests of the exploiters of India who are their kith and kin, of the warnings of the Assembly. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas warned them during the passage of the Currency Bill that if the Assembly decided on 1s. 6d. it will be "giving a mandate to the parties concerned to reduce wages and salaries." He warned them that their exchange policy would mean "serious struggles between capital and labour." These prophetic words have come only too true as the strikes not only in Bombay but in several parts of India amply prove. There seem to be no end to the strikes. In fact they are bound to occur with frequency so long as the disastrous ratio continues. It is not the fault either of the employers or of the employees that there is acute industrial depression demanding drastic reduction in expenditure. It is, therefore, in the interest both of employers and employees that the agitation for the restoration of 1s. 4d. ratio should be revived and revived with vigour and large employers, like the mill owners should take the lead in the agitation so as to compel the Government to re-open the question in the Assembly. Meanwhile, the public is entitled to ask what the "trustees" of India now mean to do to

SIND HINDU-MUSLIM PACT.

ITS GREAT POLITICAL IMPORTANCE

(BY SANTDAS MANGHARAM, CHAIRMAN, SIND PACT CONFERENCE.)

The Sind Hindu-Muslim Pact has met with surh vehement opposition from the Hindu community, including those Congressmen who, under the lead of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, have been obsessed by the bogey of Muslim domination that the political significance of the above Pact has been lost upon them.

There are public men in Sind who like Mr. Jamshed Mehta of Karachi believe that the salvation of Sind and its future development depend upon its separation from the Bombay Presidency. It cannot be denied that the Hindus of Sind inspired by communal considerations oppose tooth and nail the above statement of Mr. Jamshed. The Muslims who form the vast majority of this province, however demand the formation of Sind into a separate and autonomous province, wherein they believe they will have an opportunity of complete domination. These conflicting views have become greatly accentuated by the proceedings of the All-Parties' Conference at Delhi where this "sleepy hollow" assumed an All-India importance.

SIND HINDUS' OPPORTUNITY.

Under these circumstances, nationalism naturally finds few supporters. When those Congressmen who are supposed to be the guardians of national spirit themselves, lead and foster a spirit of communal narrow-mindedness, the national aspect of the question becomes entirely lost. Swami Govindanand has peculiar ways of doing his work. At the same time, it cannot be denied that though he was and is a member of the Hindu Sabha and one of its office-bearers at Karachi, yet he had the political wisdom and foresight to see that Sind Hindus had a great opportunity of giving the right lead to the country. It cannot be denied that the province of Sind has the largest proportion of Mahomedan population as compared with any other Province except the North West Frontier; yet it is a remarkable fact that this Province has been singularly free from violent communal riots. The Larkhana riots were due to causes which were more or less local and sudden but even in these days of tension, the relations of the Hindu and Muslim communities in Sind are neither bitter nor violently hostile. Some thinkers ascribe this to the fact that Sufism and Sikhism have moulded the Sindhi character along lines of broad-minded religious tolerance and, therefore, bigotry and fanaticism do not find a ready response here, as elsewhere. Whatever be the cause, the fact remains, that the Sind Hindus are not generally wedded to orthodoxy and its attendant narrow outlook and therefore one expects from them, a clearer perception and a quicker grasp of the political issues involved in this controversy. I shall, therefore, try and summarise the political aspect of this question:—

PAST DEMANDS RECALLED.

1. Sind geographically and ethnologically is a self-contained province.

2. It has nothing in common with the Bombay Presidency either in matter of language or religious thought. The vast majority of Hindus of Sind, especially are inspired by the Sikh scriptures and their religious beliefs are based on the teachings of the Ten Gurus.

3. As a matter of fact, Sind was after the conquest by the British, a separate Province, and it was merely an accident that it was tacked on to Bombay for facility of administrative convenience. But even then as far back as 1868, Bombay found it impossible to govern Sind and so they passed Act No. V of 1868 by which it became "lawful for the Governor of Bombay-in-Council by notification to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind *all or any of the powers* conferred on the said Governor-in-Council, *as the Local Government of Sindh.*"

I can still recall vividly the efforts made by the late Mr. Bhurgri, assisted by Mr. Jairamdas to have the above Act repealed and his failure to achieve that object, so that Sind though nominally under the governance of the Governor-in-Council is, in fact, ruled by the Commissioner, as a local Government.

4. Before the Barrage Scheme was sanctioned by the Bombay Government, all Sindh politicians used to attack that Government as a step-mother and Sind was described as the cindrella of the Presidency. When Mr. Bhurgri and Honourable Sir Ghulam Hussain tackled the Bombay Government in the matter of grants for Provincial Road, they made out a case that Sindh never got from the Presidency its proper share of the revenues that she supplied. Of course, now, under the jugglery of Mr. Chablani's logic, we are told that Sindh has been always living and should continue to live on the charity of the Bombay Presidency.

5. Such was the force of these circumstances that when Sindh began to take an active part in Congress politics under the guidance of Messrs. Bhurgri and Durgadas about 15 years ago, the present champions of Sind non-separation demanded and secured from the Congress Executive that Sind be formed into a separate Province. The considerations that inspired Dr. Choitram and Mr. Jairamdas to secure for Sind a separate political existence, are as potent to-day as they were ten years ago. Will it be unfair to suggest that when our political leaders could not trust the Bombay Provincial Committee to organize and develop Sindh along national lines, much less can the people of Sindh entrust their destinies to a Government which has been proverbially slack where Sindh and its interests are concerned?

ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

6. Coming, however, to recent history, we find that all over India, the politically-minded Hindus and Muslims are agreed that the introduction of separate electorates framed on communal basis has divided India and has become the most fruitful source of communal ill feeling and jealousies. Hindu India is united in that view and among the Muslims, the party headed by Mr Jinnah and his stalwarts agrees wholeheartedly.

The Sind Muslims, however, have thrown their lot with the party led by Sir Mahomed Shafi and have more than once demanded separate electorates as well as the separation of Sindh.

7. The only remedy so far suggested, is a system of joint electorates with reservation of seats wherein the two communities will have to elect their representatives who will feel responsible to both. Thus far, there is complete agreement so far as Congree circles go and one naturally expected and still expects

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"Our forefathers took India by the 'mailed fist' for the purpose of exploiting her resources, and we hold India in subjection to-day for the same immoral purpose."

V. H. RUTHERFORD.

Passing of a Modern Machiavelli.

Italy was the home of Machiavelli, a political personality whose theories of statecraft are held in execration by modern statesmen but who are now the less ready to use them when necessary. Giovanni Giolitti, whose death has been reported, was a modern Machiavelli who wielded for a number of years before the great war astonishing political power in Italy. He was the expert in the tactics of divide and rule and his platitudinous eloquence carried him through and helped him out of many a tight corner. He was unable, however, to retain his hold over the warring political factions in Italy whom he had managed to keep together under his banner, when Mussolini came on the field with his fiercely patriotic denunciation of corruption in high places and advocacy of a virile policy for Italy. Giolitti gracefully retired. In that final act of abdication too he showed his 'savoir faire.'

Unpalatable.

The Fascist Press cannot stomach being told the blunt truth that the much advertised Polar expedition of General Nobile could only be regarded outside Italy as a "stunt" to draw the attention of the whole world to the fact that the new spirit in Italy was equal to taking up the most hazardous undertaking. This criticism does by no means imply a reflection upon the splendid heroism and the powers of endurance of Nobile and his colleagues but the very sensitiveness of the "Giornale d'Italia" and other Fascist papers to criticism of the "bragging spirit of Fascism" indicates that the shot has gone home. The co-operation of the European Governments in rescuing General Nobile and as many as possible of his companions seems to have been appreciated far too little in the Fascist Press which desires other nations "to respect Italy's grief at the loss of the 'Italia.'"

Loopholes.

Either Mr. Kellogg is being fooled by French and British statesmen that they sincerely believe in his anti-war Pacts or he has been shrewd enough to swallow blandly all the soothing syrup provided to him in the French reply which has been sent to him, and in the British one which will soon be, and proposes to have it out with them when he comes over to Europe for a straight talk. The French Note expresses gratification that the Treaty for the outlawry of war "in no way restricts or compromises the right of self-defence of any nation against attack or against invasion." As each nation is to be "the sole judge" whether the circumstances of the case warrant recourse to defensive warfare, the British reply can be expected to fall in readily with the idea of signing the Treaty. The only trouble is that this right of "sole judgeship" is likely to arouse considerable suspicion in America when its implications are fully realised. On this issue the whole Kellogg structure for anti-war Pacts runs the danger of being shattered.

Why Not An Indian Governor?

A glimpse into British official mentality which dearly loves not to lose a single one of the prize posts hitherto regarded as its preserve is given in the long rigmarole sent out by the special correspondent at Simla of the "Times of India" explaining why a delay in selection for the U. P. Governorship has occurred. The explanation is very obscure but a reference to the views of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford who saw "every disadvantage" in barring members of the Civil Service for Governorships shows which way the official wind blows. While the lengthy negotiations between the India Office and the Government of India for the choice of the best man for the post continue, Indian public opinion must not fail to put forward emphatically the view that, if a Civilian has to be appointed, the selection of Sir Atul Chatterjee, a Civilian with a distinguished record, will be the most popular choice and will not operate as a bar to the I.C.S. from holding Governor's posts.

Amicable Settlement.

After intolerable hardships to the poor menials in the service of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, the hard hit scavengers who will, even under the revised schedule of their wages, be living a life of semi-starvation, the strike which they had been forced to declare has been called off. The obstinacy of the Corporation in refusing to advance the wages of the scavengers by even Rs. 2 per month has meant serious sanitary inconvenience to the ratepayers of Calcutta. The terms upon which an amicable settlement was reached at a special meeting of the Corporation on Monday imply that the strikers' cause was absolutely just. Their demands except in the matter of pay, have been fully conceded. As regards the pay the Corporation was only willing to add a rupee more to the pittance it gives them per month. What is required is a thorough and radical revision in the humanitarian ideas of the those members

IS IT A BREAKDOWN?

HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS.

IN THE EVENT OF GENERAL STRIKE

LABOUR UNION'S THREAT TO S. I. RAILWAY

AGENT'S ASSURANCE TO PUBLC

MADRAS, July 18.

That in the event of a general strike of Railway workers, the South Indian Railway will take measures to ensure train service with minimum inconvenience, is the keynote of a statement issued to the Associated Press by Col. P. Rothera, Agent, South Indian Railway, who says that the public are aware from the news published in the Press that the administration has done everything in its power to alleviate the hardships caused by the inevitable reduction in the workshop labour and that the Labour Union's threat of a general strike is a complete negation of all constitutional methods of composing differences.

IN THE EVENT OF GENERAL STRIKE.

Arrangements have been made (in the event of a general strike being declared) to ensure the running of trains with the minimum inconvenience to the public and while there may be dislocation in some points it is hoped that the strong nucleus of the service will be maintained. It is confidently expected that the consensus of public opinion and the support of all Railway servants will combine to bring the strike to a speedy conclusion. But it will be realised that for a short period inconveniences to users of Railway will be unavoidable.—A. P.

SENTIMENT AND HUNGER

"NEW INDIA'S" WARNING

MADRAS, July 18.

"New India" gives out a warning against a railway strike and pleads against taking a sentimental view of the situation. It declares:—"Mere sentiment will not satisfy hunger, nor will it run trains". The paper observes that for a railstrike to be successful it must be more than general—almost unifersal—and the dunning stac must with the movement. The information with the paper does not disclose that such is the case. After calling attention to the wise calling off of the strike by the G. I. P. Union the "New India" refers to the conditional termaination of the strike by the Lilooah men after 134 days. Concluding "New India" adds that the communist element probably believes in suffering (inflicted upon others) as a means of ushering the millennium.—A. P.

GENERAL STRIKE ON S. I. RAILWAY?

SPLIT AMONG WORKERS

MADRAS, July 17.

After the South Indian Railway Labour Union President's ultimatum to the agent intimating that general strike is imminent from 20th unless the agent agreed to pay wages for lockout period, there has been apparently no change in the situation on the S. I. R. Enquiries made by an Associated Press special correspondent on the line show that while the Strike Committee commands partial support from the men south of Trichinopoly, those in the North between Trichinopoly and Madras are not willing to support the strike proposal.—A. P.

CONFLICTING ADVICE TO WORKERS

MADRAS, July 18.

Conflicting advice has been tendered to S. I. Railway labourers by different men from different parts of the Railway line. The General Secretary of the Central Committee, Madura, while advising the men to go on strike warns them against violence which, he alleges, interested parties will encourage in order to break the strike. Mr. R. V. N. Naidu, President, S. I. R. Employees' Association, wiring from Dhanushkodi earnestly pleads against the strike and advocates constitutional agitation. Negapatam Railway labourers are reported to be busy persuading their comrades to join the strike. Negapatam labourers, it is further understood, are against a strike while the trains are moving, but they advise laying down tools on reaching destination. Men north of Trichinopoly are definitely against a strike and support Mr. Naidu. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.—A. P.

S. I. R. ELECTRIFICATION

MADRAS, July 18.

The South Indian Railway propose to electrify six heavily worked lines excluding

SURAT, July 18.

H. E. the Governor at the meeting with the representatives of the cultivators of Bardoli, at Surat to-day, put forward the following proposals towards a solution of the present situation which, while securing the position that Government is bound to mantain, would, it was hoped, meet the views that those representing the cultivators have felt it their duty to advance. It was obvious that under the present conditions it was impossible for Government to give any undertaking as to a re-enquiry into an assessment of the justice of which they entertain no doubt. Many of those liable to assessment on the other hand have consistently declined to pay any assessment that they deemed inequitable. Government while fully confident that the settlement is not only just but generous is prepared to have regard to the doubts that have been very widely expressed in regard to it and is also prepared to contribute to a comprehensive settlement. Conditions of such a settlement must be.

Firstly, that the assessment shall be paid forthwith in accordance with certain terms and,

Secondly, that the movement to withhold land revenue shall be abandoned.

GOVERNOR'S TERMS.

If these proposals were accepted Gov-

Sir Leslie Wilson on his "Bardoli Mission."

ernment would be prepared to take steps for the establishment of a special enquiry into the alleged errors of official calculations or fact in order to give full opportunity to the cultivators to state their case. This means that these conditions all run together. Government cannot be expected to promise any enquiry unless it is assured that firstly the full amount of the old assessment is paid up and the difference between the amount of the old and the revised assessment is paid into the Treasury. Secondly Government must obviously be assured that the present agitation ceases entirely. If Government were assured on these points then they should be prepared as stated before as their contribution to this comprehensive settlement to meet the wishes of the cultivators by setting up a special enquiry with full power to enquire into all or any alleged errors of calculation or fact affecting the whole or individual assessments. The enquiry will have for its object the same object which the cultivators have in view, namely, to enquire not into the principles of land revenue settlement but into the facts of this particular case.

A VITAL CONDITION.

It has been stated above that one condition in this comprehensive settlement to be satisfied from the point of view of Government is the payment of the difference between the old and new assessments into the Treasury. This is a vital condition. So long, however, as the actual amount, which is comparatively insignificant, is paid Government will not ask that it should necessarily be paid by individual cultivators, but it can be paid in a lump sum into the Treasury on their behalf. More than this, Government is prepared not to pay this sum to revenue credits but to revenue deposits where it will be held pending the results of the fresh enquiry.

NO INDEPENDENT ENQUIRY.

With regard to the enquiry it must be first made clear that Government cannot in any circumstances agree to any form of unofficial enquiry. This must be obvious for it is the Statutory duty of Government to assess land revenue and it cannot nor would it delegate those powers to any unofficial body. Here again Gov-

HISTORIC SURAT CONFERENCE.

GOVERNOR'S PEACE PROPOSALS

WHAT CONSTITUTES THE STUMBLING-BLOCK

"Will there be a settlement of the Bardoli dispute?" That was the question which all India was asking on Wednesday.

The Conference between His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, and Mr. Vallabhbai Patel, leader of the Bardoli Satyagrahis, which will remain historic, took place on Wednesday. The negotiations began in an atmosphere of optimism but the latest news to hand shows that a settlement of a dispute, on which the future course of history in India will depend, is not yet in sight. Apart from the consultation with the deputation led by Mr. Patel, the Governor had on two occasions a heart to heart talk with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

According to the Associated Press, reports from various sources point to a hitch in the negotiations and it is surmised that the questions of re-enquiry and deposit of difference in the assessment caused the stpmbling-block.

The official communique issued says that on certain points of importance agreement could not be reached but a copy of Government's proposals was handed over to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who consented to put them before his colleagues.

The Government's proposals regarding the settlement refer to the difference between the old and new assessment. Government do not insist that it should be paid by the peasants only but they insist that it must be paid on their behalf. As regards re-enquiry Government contend that it can only be conducted by a Revenue Officer, but they are prepared to refer to a judicial officer any question of facts as to which doubts may be expressed in the course of the enquiry.

VALLABHBHAI CONSIDERING PROPOSALS

der that cultivators concerned may be in no doubt that enquiry will be fair and full. Government is strongly of opinion that the Revenue Officer of Government who has had nothing to do with the present case with his knowledge of the Revenue laws of the Presidency is the only person who could conduct such an enquiry. Others, however, do not seem to agree and in order that there should be no doubt in the eyes of the public that the enquiry will be as full as desired Government is prepared to refer to a judicial officer any questions of fact as to which doubts may be expressed in the course of the enquiry. Every facility will be given to cultivators to place their case before the officer conducting the enquiry. As an alternative suggestion Government would be prepared to agree that a judicial officer should be associated with the Revenue Officer throughout the enquiry in which case it would be his duty to decide any disputed questions, facts or figures which might arise in the course of the enquiry.—A. P.

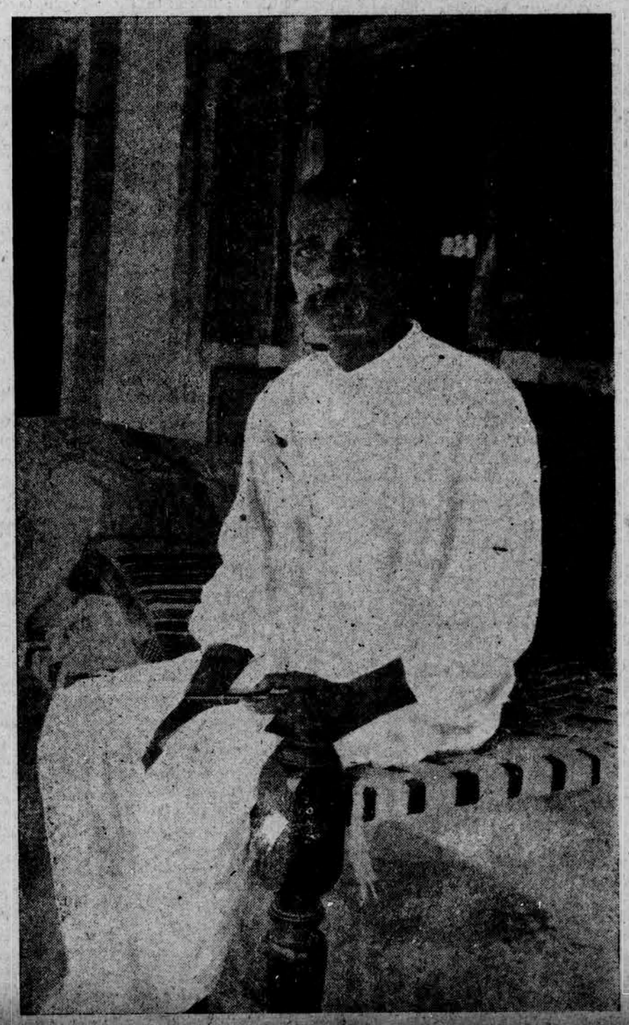
HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS

QUESTIONS OF RE INQUIRY AND DEPOSIT

SURAT, July 18.

Reports from various sources point to a definite hitch in the negotiations between H. E. the Governor and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's deputation. It is surmised that questions of re-enquiry and deposit of the difference in the assessments caused stumbling-block. After the conclusion of the Conference Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik had an hour's interview with His Excellency the Governor who then left for the railway station. Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik then immediately hastened to Patidar Ashram and he still engaged in conversation with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

Meanwhile strong rumours are current here that the two Hindu Ministers, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai and Mr. G. B. Pradhan, tendered their resignations a few days ago, and it is stated this was one of the reasons for the Governor's visit to Simla. On his return His Excellency is reported to have assured the Ministers of a satisfactory settlement and pursuaded them not to press their resignations.—A. P.



The eyes of all India are turned to Sir Vallabhbhai and H. E. the Gover-

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS

NO TRUTH IN REPORT

POONA, July 18.

The Associated Press understands on good authority that there is no truth in the report current at Surat that the two Hindu Ministers of the Government of Bombay, namely, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai and Mr. G. B. Pradhan, have resigned on the Bardoli issue.—A. P.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

DIFFERENCE ON VITAL POINTS

SURAT, July 18.
LATER.

The following official communique has been issued:—

H. E. the Governor accompanied by the Revenue Member, the Commissioner, Northern Division, and the Collector of Surat, met a deputation representing the cultivators of Bardoli in Surat to-day. The deputation consisted of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mrs. Sharadabai Sumant Mehta, Miss Mithubai Petit, Shrimati Bhaktlaxmi Desai, Mr. Abbas Tyebji and Mr. Kalyanji Mehta. A meeting lasting two and a half hours took place in the morning and a further meeting took place in the afternoon. At the latter meeting were present Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik. On certain points of importance agreement could not be reached, but a copy of the Government's proposals was handed to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who consented to put them before his colleagues. A note on proposals of Government is being communicated to press.—A. P.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON GOVERNOR

VALLABHBHAI CONFERS WITH GOVERNOR

SURAT, July 18.

A small crowd was present near the entrance of the Collector's office at eleven this morning when His Excellency the Governor with the Revenue Member and the Collector of Surat, arrived in a motor, to receive a deputation headed by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. The deputation consisted of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Miss Mithiben Petit, Mrs. Sharada Mehta, Mrs. Bhakiben Desai, and Mr. Kalyanji V. Mehta. His Excellency entered by the side door bowing to the members of the deputation who were waiting at the main entrance while the Revenue Member and the Collector of Surat were introduced to the members of the deputation by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

After this introduction, both the officials entered the office and came out almost immediately to convey His Excellency's desire to meet the whole Deputation. The latter went in and had a conference with the Governor for over an hour and a quarter at the end of which the Revenue Member and the Collector came out. Soon afterwards all the members of the deputation also came out leaving Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who continues to confer with the Governor.—A. P.

PARLEY FOR THREE HOURS

MR. VALLABHBHAI TO MEET GOVERNOR AGAIN

SURAT, July 18.

The Conference between the Governor and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel terminated at about 2 p.m. after nearly three hours discussion. It is understood that Mr. Patel has been invited to meet

BRITAIN AGREES TO RENOUNCE WAR

MULTILATERAL TREATY PROPOSALS

GOVT. OF INDIA'S ACCEPTANCE

LONDON, July 18.

In the House of Commons Sir Austen Chamberlain announced that he had handed to the United States Charge D'Affairs, this morning, the reply of Governments of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and the reply of Government of India accepting proposals of the United States Government for multilateral treaty for renunciation of war (cheers). His Majesty's Government would be happy to sign the treaty at such time and place as would be agreeable to the Government of the United States.

Asked weather there were any reservations in the reply Sir Austen Chamberlain said he could not make any statement with regard to the contents of the reply until it was published on Friday morning.

Replying to further questions Sir Austin Chamberlain said that the Irish Free State and Canada had their own representatives at Washington and would hand in their own replies.

Asked if their replies were identical with those of other Dominions, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that their replies were in favourable sense, but they were not replies in identical terms. He added that it was for those Governments to publish their own replies.—Reuter.

POWERLESS TO SEARCH FOR ALESSANDRINI PARTY

SWEDISH RELIEF PARTY'S DIFFICULTIES

LONDON, July 18.

Stockholm.—The head of the Swedish "Italia" Relief Expedition reports that Swedish planes are at present powerless to search for Alessandrini party since they have no ice-breaker sufficiently large to act as a base.—Reuter.

PERSIAN OPIUM MONOPOLY BILL

MEJLISS GIVES APPROVAL

LONDON, July 18.

Teheran.—The Mejliss has approved of the Opium Monopoly Bill controlling all opium products and local and foreign transactions. The local consumption will be reduced by ten per cent. annually and export will be permitted only on payment of a special fee.—Reuter.

THREATENED FOOD SHORTAGE

CANADIAN WHEAT FOR RUSSIA

LONDON, July 18.

Ottawa.—The Soviet have recently purchased eight million bushels of wheat mostly from Canada to meet the threatened food shortage in Russia. Shipments will be made from Montreal at the end of the month.—Reuter.

ALLEGED MURDER OF CLASS-FELLOW

SCHOOLBOYS SENTENCED

LAHORE, July 18.

The Sessions Judge of Ferozpur has sentenced two school-boys named Thakarasingh and Dalipa of the Municipal Board High School, Muktesar, under Section 302, I. P. C., the former to death and the latter to transportation for life for the alleged murdering of a class-fellow Gurcharansingh, a boy of 12. The prosecution story was that Thakarasingh, accused, wanted to misbehave with the deceased who rejected his overtures. Shortly after the school opened, it was alleged that both the accused caught hold of the deceased and caused grievous injuries resulting in the boy's death.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Two suits each claiming five lakhs of rupees were filed before the Master of Calcutta High Court on behalf of the Secretary of State, the Agent, E. I. Railway, and others against "Forward" and its editor and printer in connection with the publication of details respecting the Belur train smash. The first suit is in respect of certain alleged statements against the Railway insinuating negligence respecting the occurrence of the accident and the second is in respect of alleged defamatory statements against E. I. Railway officials who went to the

SIMON COMMISSION & BOMBAY COUNCIL

DUTY OF PATRIOTIC INDIANS

COMPLETE BOYCOTT NEEDED

AN APPEAL TO MEMBERS

The following appeal has been issued by the President and Secretaries of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to all the members of the Bombay Legislative Council. The signatories of the appeal state:—

We beg to draw your attention to the motion, to appoint the Committee of the Council for Co-operation with the Statutory Commission, notice of which has been given by the Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta.

You are aware that the Commission has been boycotted by all important political parties in the country. In view of the nation's opinion against the Commission, it is urgent that the Bombay Council also should defeat this motion and vindicate the self-respect of the country. It is unnecessary for us to say, that it will be a disgrace to our Presidency, if our Legislative Council, subject as it is to astonishing fits of communal hatred, adopted a resolution of co-operation with the Commission. We know that the strange constitution of the Council will invite the Government, to manipulate the votes in favour of the resolution as in the case of the Punjab and Bengal Legislative Councils. Nevertheless it is the patriotic duty at least of all elected members, not to be a party to the humiliation of the Motherland, involved in the acceptance of the Commission. The mandate of the Congress, regarding the boycott of the Commission and prevention of the formation of Legislative Committees, is clear and emphatic. The Liberal Party also has supported the boycott of the Commission.

AN APPEAL TO COUNCILLORS.

Under these circumstances, we trust that you will make it a point to do your best to defeat the endeavours of the Government and its satellites, to manoeuvre the Council into acceptance of co-operation with the Commission. As Lala Lajpat Rai said in his momentous speech in the Assembly: "Voting for the appointment of the Legislative Committee was voting for bondage and permanent subjection." The Punjab and Bengal Councils have already sadly betrayed the nation. Let it not be said of the Bombay Council, that it also brought disgrace on the Presidency and betrayed the nation likewise.

WORK BEFORE PATRIOTIC INDIANS.

We might also be permitted incidently to bring to your notice the fact, that the prevention of the formation of the Committee is not the only work before persons and parties who have respect for the nation's right of self-determination. The Commission is to come to Poona in early October, and is to commence work of taking evidence here. It is necessary for all Nationalist persons to boycott the Commission, by refusing to appear as witnesses and dissuading other intending witnesses also from tendering evidence before it. The boycott will be complete, if no person of influence, individually or on behalf of any party or institution, goes before the Commission to give evidence and offer himself for cross-examination.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

It is further necessary, if boycott is to be really and fully effective, to refuse to attend or participate in any social functions held in honour of the Commission. We are sure, you will appreciate the insistence of the Indian National Congress, on boycotting the Commission socially also, in order to avoid any misunderstanding about, and complication in the boycott.

In conclusion, we trust that you will feel it your duty to boycott the Commission at every stage and in every form. This way alone lies the effective and urgent vindication of the self-respect of the self-conscious Indian nation.

BELUR TRAGEDY AND AFTER

EDITOR OF "FORWARD" PROSECUTED

CHARGED WITH SEDITION AND PROMOTING CLASS HATRED

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Satya Ranjan Bakshi, editor of "Forward" and Pulin Behari Dhar, printer of the same paper were prosecuted this afternoon under Section 153 A on a charge of promoting class hatred. They were released on a personal recognisance bond of Rs. 500 each. The case is in connection with the article regarding Belur railway smash which appeared in its issue of 13th July.

In the application, Mr. Hartley, Assistant Commissioner of Police, stated that copies of the paper containing the above article were published and circulated in and outside Calcutta. A perusal of the article would show that accused had attempted, by the publication of the said article, to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. The case was adjourned till July 28.

CHARGES FRAMED.

At the resumed hearing of the case against Satya Ranjan Bakshi and Satya Ranjan Mukerjee, editor and printer respective of "Banglar Katha", a daily Bengali paper, published from the "Forward" office before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, several witnesses including Mr. Hartley, Assistant Commissioner, Detective Department, were examined and charges were framed against the accused under Sections 124 A and 153 A sedition and promoting class hatred. The accused pleaded not guilty.

The accused are charged in respect of an article entitled "barbarism in disguise" which appeared in the issue of the paper of 20th May last. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till 28th instant.—A. P.

TANGIER PROBLEM

INTER-NATIONAL POSITION DEFINED

NEW TREATY INITIALLED

LONDON, July 17.

Paris.—M. Berthelot, the General Secretary of the Foreign Office, and the British Spanish and Italian Ambassadors have initialled the new treaty defining the international position of Tangier.—Reuter.

KELLOGG TO VISIT EUROPE?

M. BRIAND'S STATEMENT

LONDON, July 17.

At Paris M. Briand indicated that Senator Kellogg would very probably go to Europe on the occasion of the signing the anti-war pact.—Reuter.

IS IT A BREAKDOWN?

(Continued from previous page).

day when, it is expected, there will be a further discussion.—A. P.

NEW SCHEME FOR SETTLEMENT

VALLABHBHAI CALLED TO TRAIN

SURAT, July 18.

No definite settlement has yet been arrived at in regard to the Bardoli dispute, but it is understood that an agreement has been reached on several important points. Regarding other points at issue, negotiations are still n progress. His Excellency the Governor has just asked Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to come to his special train to discuss a new scheme of settlement in connection with the most important point, namely, the payment of the difference between the two assessments. At the present time it is difficult to say whether any full agreement will be reached. Government officers and a few non-officials seem to be reasonably hopeful.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY

BOTH PARTIES STICK TO THEIR OWN TERMS

SURAT, July 18.

The tone of optimism with which the Conference between the Satyagrahi Deputanionists and the Governor seemed to open has not been sustained.

Eager crowds awaited outside the Castle to hear the result of the Conference. Even the Police who were guarding the gates were so interested that they were always talking about it.

For full three hours from 11 to 2 the conference lasted. It is learnt that prior to the actual conference the Governor and Mr. Vallabhbhai had some informal talk. The case of the deputanionists was presented by Mr. Vallabhbhai who was the main speaker. During the discussions both parties are understood to have stuck to their own terms. The general impression is that there are still difficulties in the way of a speedy settlement. The two important demands from the Sayagrahis' side to which Government do not seem to have been agreeable are understood to be (1) about making good the losses sustained by the Satyagrahis and (2) about the deposit of the increased assessment.

STRICT SECRECY.

The Conference over, the Deputationists were the first to come out of the Hall. They were instantaneously besieged by the press reporters but they refused to disclose anything that happened. "We have given a pledge of confidence" said one of the deputationists answering the insisted inquiries of the eager pressmen.

The Deputanionists then motored to the Patudar Ashram and the Governor motored to the Collector's bungalow for lunch.—Free Press.

A WELL-CHOSEN PERSONNEL

MR. VALLABHBHAI IN EARNEST

SURAT, July 18.

The Special Correspondent of the Free Press of India says:—

With the arrival of His Excellency the Governor at 8-30 this morning the stage is set for the commencement of the peace parleys intended to terminate the struggle at Bardoli. The earnestness evinced by both sides for an early settlement has produced an atmosphere of hope and optimism. Mr. Vallabhbhai's eagerness for an honourable compromise was shown in the alacrity with which he accepted the invitation to meet the Governor on his return from Simla. The Government's desire for a settlement was equally evident in the earnest attempts made by His Excellency and his desire to meet the representatives of Bardoli in person to talk the matter of settlement with them. The deputation of the Satyagrahis arrived here yesterday and would meet the Governor at 11 a.m. to-day in the Castle.

A WELL-CHOSEN PERSONNEL.

The Deputation is exceptionally happy in the choice of its personnel. Besides the Sardar who naturally leads it there are the revered co-workers of his. Mr. Abbas Tyabji and Mr. Kalyanji Mehta; and as if symbolic of the fact that the fight in Bardoli is carried on with equal vigour and zeal by the peasant women of Bardoli as much as by their menfolk, the deputation consists of an equal number of lady representatives. They are Miss Mithuben Petit, the indefatigable organizer who has so distinguished herself in the struggle, Mrs. Bhaktiben Desai the intrepid wife of Durbar Gopaldas Desai and Shrimati Sharadaben Mehta who is a source of inspiration to the Satyagrahis of Bardoli.

The Deputation held a preliminary discussion amongst themselves at Patidar Ashram where they are staying since last night and are reported to have provisionally formulated their demands. The other party has been equally busy. Besides receiving the Deputation His Excellency, it has been so arranged, will meet some of the M.L.C.'s of the District and some other prominent individuals also.

GOVERNOR ARRIVES.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at 8-30 a.m. by special train and was received by a group of officials. Among them were Mr. Smart, the Commissioner of Northern Division. Mr. Hartshorne, the Collector of the District, Mr. Almoula, the Magistrate and other Bardoli officials. Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik was also present.

On arrival the Governor had a preliminary talk with the Officials over the latest developments in the position and the policy that Government had determined to follow. There was a prolonged discussion which dragged itself into the best part of two hours. The Conference was held in train itself and that the Conference should have lasted for over an hour and half in such a venue with its obvious inconveniences indicates the measure of earnestness with which the question is being tackled and the difficulties which the problem presents. The Conference was attended by all the principal officials concerned. Proceedings are, it is needless to add, strictly confidential.

The programme as at present arranged seems to be that the Governor will receive the Deputation at 11 in the Castle and then will proceed to the Collector's bungalow for lunch. In the afternoon he will give interviews to a number of prominent individuals. At present it has not been possible to know their names.

WILL THERE BE SETTLEMENT?

As the hour approaches for the Deputation to meet his Excellency the anxious question on everybody's lips is "Will Surat Settle Bardoli?".

DEPUTATION REACHES SURAT

SATYAGRAHIS TO INSIST ON RE-ENQUIRY

SURAT, July 18.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay accompanied by the Revenue Member arrived here at 8-30 and was received by the local officials. Except Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, M.L.C., who, though prominently connected with the Satyagraha movement, was present in his individual capacity, no representative of the Satyagrahists leaders was among those at the station.

Official as well as the spokesmen of Bardoli peasants are inclined to be hopeful of a settlement. Bardoli leaders are understood to have agreed on the attitude they will adopt at the Conference, and the terms on which they will accept a settlement. The most important of these relates to re-enquiry. The only stipulation they wish to make is that the enquiry should be public and independent. Whether it should be judicial or by a committee representative of both sides they are prepared to leave for discussion.

QUESTION OF DEPOSIT.

As regards the suggestion that the difference between the old and the new assessment should be deposited with the Government, Satyagraha leaders will have nothing to do with it. Whether a third party is prepared to make a deposit or not will not concern them but they themselves will not agree to the idea. The release of Satyagraha prisoners and the reinstatement of talaties who resigned are the only other points which they will urge at the Conference.

His Excellency was introduced to the officials and one by one they had a talk with him.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik has been invited by His Excellency to meet him this afternoon.—A. P.

DEPUTATIONISTS DISCUSS MATTER

PERFECT UNANIMITY AMONG MEMBERS

SURAT, July 18.

The special correspondent of the Free Press of India learns that before meeting the Governor the Deputationists wished to discuss the position among themselves and accordingly held a meeting last night at which there was a free exchange of views. The meeting was held in camera and the proceedings were strictly private.

It is understood that at this meeting the detailed proposals which the Deputation should place before the Governor were discussed and certain terms were provisionally agreed upon. They have also formulated irreducible minimum on which alone any settlement would be possible. Perfect unanimity is reported to have prevailed in these discussions and it is believed that the Deputation among other major demands would insist upon the setting up of a Judicial Enquiry into the dispute.

GENERAL OBREGON ASSASSINATED

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF MEXICO

LONDON, July 17.

Mexico City.—When General Obregon, President-Elect was present at a banquet in a restaurant outside the city at two in afternoon. he was shot five times in the body and assassinated. Assassin was not immediately identified but was subsequently arrested.—Reuter.

(Alvaro Obregon was born in Nogales, Sonora, Mexico in 1880 of Basque and Yaqui parentage. He engaged in farming trading and stock raising in Sonora. He took part in the Madero revolution when Pascual Orozco threatened invasion of his state, driving the rebels out with a troop of 400 Yaquis. He joined Carranza against Huerta in 1913, winning general's rank by defeating the latter. In 1914, leading constitutional forces in the West, he took Sinaloa, Culiacan and Guadalajara in July, entering the Capital August 1915. He sided with Carranza against Villa, took Puebla in January 1915 and held the Capital when the generals of the Convention left for Aguascalientes January 27, but moved out March 10. He won victories over Villa at Celaya April 19, at Leon where he lost his right arm, on June 4, and at Torreon and Saltillo in September. As Carranza's Minister of War he negotiated with Gens. Scott and Funston for the withdrawal of Pershing's expedition in 1916. Disagreeing with the President, he resigned and returned to his estate May 1, 1917. There he accumulated a fortune by control of the 'garbanzo' (chick-pea) crop of the West Coast. In June 1918 he became a candidate for the Presidency against General Pablo Gonsalez and Ignacio Bonillas. In the same year he visited the United States. In March 1920 Carranza's attempts to control Sonora against Obregon's candidacy, and the arrest of the latter charged with rebellion, led him, on escaping from Mexico City, to raise a revolt which began in Sonora under the Plan of Agua Prieta on April 9. After rapid successes Obregon entered Mexico City May 8, Carranza having fled on the 5th Adolfo de la Huerta, Obregon's lieutenant was made provisional President, Obregon being elected President in September and inaugurated December 1.

General Obregon was elected President of Mexico in the first week of this month).

TROOPS ORDERED TO BARRACKS

LONDON, July 18.

Mexico City.—Saloons and theatres are closed and censorship has been established. All troops have been ordered to barracks to be in readiness for the preservation of order.—Reuter.

DISMAY IN WASHINGTON

LONDON, July 18.

Washington.—The news of Obregon's assassination has been received here with dismay. His regime was expected to usher a new era in the relations between the United States and Mexico. Mr. Kellogg has sent a message to President Calles expressing grief of the United States Government.—Reuter's Special.

DISASTROUS CYCLONIC WEATHER

HUNDREDS OF FISHERMEN HOMELESS

TREES UPROOTED: ROOFS BLOWN OFF

MADRAS, July 18.

The port of Kundapur is reported to have experienced cyclonic weather and heavy rains. Hundreds of trees have been uprooted and the roofs of several houses near the Ganguly river blown off rendering hundreds of fishermen homeless.—A. P.

SPECIAL WEEKLY REPORT

POONA CITY, July 18.

The following is the special weekly weather report:—The monsoon was active except in the Northwest India and Bombay. The monsoon continues strong on the west coast and was fairly active in the interior of the peninsula, but was weak in central parts of the country till the 15th. Mangalore had 4 on the 14th; Bombay and Surat 3 each on the 12th, Karwar 5 on the 14th and 6 on the 15th and Marmagoa 5 on the 17th.

The depression which formed in the north Bay of Bengal on the 17th and developed into a storm on the next day caused vigorous monsoon in the United Provinces on the 16th and in the Central Provinces and east Central India on the last two days. Allahabad and Benares had 3 each and Dehradun 8 on the 16th, Nowgong 4 on the 16th and 7 on the 17th and Jubbulpore and Jagdalpur 3 each on the 17th.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, July 18.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains active on the west coast and continues vigorous in the Central Provinces and east Central India. It has extended in Gujarat and into east Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces East, the Konkan, Hyderabad, Malabar and the Madras Coast North, and local in Rajputana East, Gujart, the Central Provinces West, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces. Skies are overcast along the coast of the Peninsula, in Mysore, the Madras Deccan, the central parts of the country, Gujarat and lower Sind, moderately to heavily clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, the United Provinces and Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the Punjab. Temperatures were above normal in the northeast Punjab and below it in the Central Provinces West. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 106 deg. at Lahore and Rawalpindi.

Forecast.—An increase in west Central India and Gujarat.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 18.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 18-7-28 Colaba Point 0.39, Fort 1.10, J. J. Hospital 0.72.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 43.76, Fort 51.17, J. J. Hospital 41.11.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 44.14, Fort 49.68, J. J. Hospital 40.80.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 31.51, Fort 42.21. J. J. Hospital. 38.04.

ARMY IN INDIA POLO TEAM

VICEROY'S CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

SIMLA, July 18.

His Excellency the Viceroy has cabled the following message to Colonel Melvill who is in charge of the Army in India Polo Team, Sydney:—

"I have watched your progress with keen interest. I congratulate all the members of the Team most warmly on the success achieved."—A. P.

LABOUR STRIKE IN C. R. GOLD MINE CALLED OFF

WORKERS' 21 DEMANDS

ROBERTSONPET, July 17.

Under the full guarantees of police protection against possible molestation from a few malcontents the labour strike on the Champion Reef Gold Mine was called off yesterday. A large number of surface and underground workers accompanied by the sectional heads resumed work.

Twentyone demands, including hospital pay for the injured and food for the underground workers were presented to the management who agreed to consider most of the demands favourably. A definite assurance was given against individual victimisation.

A strong representation was made by the labourers against the prevailing habit of ill-treating, kicking and beating coolies when they were found to be not working properly.

Mr. Heathcote. Superintendent promised to issue general instructions against the alleged occurrences in future. He said that the management was fully opposed to the question of pay for the strike period, but they agreed to treat it as a special concession if the men returned to duty forthwith.—A. P.

WORKMEN REITERATE DEMANDS

THREATENING TROUBLE IN G. I. P. RLY

In spite of the inclemency of weather and heavy showers of rain the workmen of the G. I. P. Railway assembled at Dongri on Wednesday evening to affirm the resolutions passed by the workmen at different centres and to pass further resolutions reiterating the previous demands from the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway before the 22nd of this month or to down tools if the Agent gave unstaisfactory reply. In the absence of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Secretary of the Workmen's Union, Mr. Nandarbarkar, one of the office-bearers of the Union, presided. Mr. Nandarbarkar intimated that so far 20,000 men had joined the Union and every day they received applications for membership. At all the centres on the G. I. P. Railway the workmen had approved of the idea of the general strike if the Agent did not agree with their demands. Mr. Purandhare then moved the following resolutions which were passed unanimously:—

That all the workmen irrespective of their grades should get waterproof coats; that advantage of the Mutual Benefit Society should be given to all workmen irrespective of the length of service in the Railway Company. The meeting ratified the resolutions passed at the Bhusawal Conference and emphasised that if the Agent did not concede the following four demands they would all stand united and abide with the Council's decision: (1) Minimum wage, (2) promotion to be granted, (3) holidays with pay, (4) cancellation of medical examination.

AGENT'S CONCESSION.

We understand that the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway proposes to send a considered reply to the Workmen's Union to-morrow (Friday) in which he would concede to some of the demands of the Union.

MOVE TO MANAGE TO SPANISH OIL MONOPOLY

LONDON, July 17.

New York.—The Pan-American Petroleum and transport Company and the Atlantic Refining Company are reported to be negotiating for the management of the Spanish oil monopoly on a long-term contract to supply refined oils to Spanish market.—Reute's Special.

DULEEP SINGH'S STERLING INNINGS

GLAMORGAN BOWLING DEFIED

LONDON, July 18.

Duleepsinhji making his first appearance for Sussex this season scored 121 against Glamorgan bowling. A feature of his innings was the powerful driving, and he also skilfully executed many deflecting shots. There were nine hits to boundary in his first 50 which he scored in 28 minutes.—Reuter's Special.

'MY FATE HANGS IN BALANCE'

DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE'S FAREWELL

INDIANS FOREIGNERS IN THEIR OWN LAND

That a human being should not be allowed to call the country of his birth his own and that he should be exiled to a foreign land might seem irerediblе on paper, but this in fact is the fate of Dr. Sudhindra Bose, a Bengalee by birth and now Professor of Political Science in the State University of Iowa, America. After an exile of a quarter of a century in Amerіch Dr. Bose see his foot on Indian shores in Aphil last but the British Government for reasons best known to themselves would not have him here for more than six months. With the ardent desire to live in and serve his motherland still burning in his heart Dr. Bose and his American wife Mrs. Bose were forced to bid farewell to India and they sailed back on Wednesday by the Italian steamer S.S. "Aequilia." Yet his spirit was indomitable and with suppressed emotion he uttered, "I am not disappointed! I will try! I will fight!"

FAREWELL WITH HEAVY HEART.

To a representative of the "Chronicle" Dr. Bose feelingly said:

"I have been in India for about three months, travelled considerably and have met all classes of people and everywhere I have received nothing but kindness, courtesy and hospitality and being human, I am deeply touched. I wished I did not have to leave India so soon. I wished I stayed in my homeland indefinitely. My visit has been a short and sweet one after 25 years' absence and I say farewell with a heavy heart."

WHY THIS BAN?

The reasons that have lead the Government to force upon Dr. Bose an early departure from his native country are still shrouded in mystery. With regard to this he said:

"At the request of my friends I saw the authorities and asked them to explain why should there be a ban on me. To this they have given me no satisfactory reply. What I wanted was that I should be given an unrestricted 'visa' to return to India and that I should be given a privilege to become naturalised Indian citizen. They have, however, promised me nothing definite and thus my fate hangs in the balance. I explained to the authorities that unless they give me a definite assurance, I cannot negotiate for a teaching career in an Indian University. Remember, said Dr. Bose, that my case is a typical example of dozens of other Indians who are now in America and are prevented from coming here.

NO CAUSE FOR DESPAIR.

Speaking about the Youth Movement, he said that there was no reason for despair as he had himself seen and satisfied that the Youth movement had come to stay and that the only hope of India lay in the young men and women of India. Political India, he said, was much more alive to-day than it was 25 years ago. There was deep down in the hearts of the people a consciousness of nationality. Indian nationalism, he expressed, should not be built upon unity of race, language or religion but should be built upon the unity of economic and political principles. "When you come to analyse a great political problem you find that its roots lie deep down in economics and the economic laws operate equally upon Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians and Parsees. Taxes have no distinction of class, colour or creed," he concluded.

FOREIGNERS IN THEIR OWN LAND.

Referring to his impressions of life in India he said:—

"It seems to me that the Indians are here by courtesy and that they are the foreigners in their own land. That is a puzzle to me. It is the way in which the foreigners are treating the people of this country that has confirmed my impression. For instance the Railway companies in India realise heavy profits from third class passengers, but these have little or no accommodation or attention. In fact the Americans treat their cattle much better than the railways in India treat the third class passengers. Continuing, Dr. Bose said he discovered in his travel that compartments reserved for third class lady passengers bore the label "for women", while the higher compartments bore the labels "for ladies." Dr. Bose failed to understand by what psychological and sociological process of the human mind the Railway Companies in India had arrived at this distinction. This distinction, he observed, was also evident in Railway offices. In one office in Bombay he saw a brass board near the lift: "No employees drawing less than Rs. 200 per month should use this lift." He failed to understand the difference between a man drawing Rs. 199 and the one drawing Rs. 200. If such discriminations were observed in America he entertained fears with regard to the personal safety of the authorities themselves."

UNNATURAL CRAVING FOR DEGREES.

Asked if he visited Universities in India, he said that he visited many colleges and universities. One of the greatest universities that he visited was the Hindu University of Benares. He was very much impressed with the personality of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya who, he said, was a man of great vision and if he had been in England or any other country he could have attained great positions. "There is", he said, "an unnatural craving for University degrees. Many of the Universities have turned out to be mere craming machines, mere factories for manufacturing degrees. What a waste of Indian material! In America the purpose of education is to make students real men and women. The American students are taught to accept nothing on authority. They are trained to maintain an open-minded and critical attitude on all questions."

HOPE OF INDIA.

"Doubtless illiteracy is holding back the pace of Indian progress. I am not however one of those who believe that the mere ability to read and write is a passport of wisdom. What India needs today is scientific education. Many of our social evils will disapper when our educated men realise that society is an ongoing process and that customs and institutions which were in vogue a thousand years ago could not possibly apply to our modern conditions We have deadly conservatism which pulls us back. I find a constant struggle between the old and new, between the Conservatives and the Liberals, and between the Progressives and reactionaries. India of old must readjust herself to India of today."

In concluding the interview he definitely said that the hope of political India lay in leaders like Pundit Motilal, Pundit Jawaharlal and Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. Dr. Bose lands at Naples and will then visit Italy, Switzerland and France. After a few weeks' stay on the Continent he will sail from France for New York just in time to commence his term in the University of Iowa.

100,000 CLIENTS

Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by the Unrivalled astrologer of the East, Bharati Bhushan Prof. PRAKASARAO, Premier Astrologer of India who has nearly 100,000 clients living in India, America, Europe and Africa, etc. and author of several books on Astrology.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU. vizianagram City.

Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned

Madanjari ManPills

These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Rs. 1.

Rajvaidya Naravanji Keshavji,

Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar), Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SIND INDU-MUSLIM PACT

(Continued from page 6.)

the Congress leaders in Sind to support any scheme that may be evolved for framing a Constitution embodying the above principle.

The position which at one time appeared so simple has been, however, complicated by the demand made by the Muslims that as a condition precedent to the introduction of joint electorates, Sindh among other things, be formed into a separate Province. The Hindus of Sindh and through them the Mahasabha smell in this an intrigue on the part of the Muslims to create on the frontier a line of provinces which will be under Muslim domination and ever since that day, a regular campaign has been organized in which sometimes the Mahomedans of Sindh are painted in lurid colours. Personally I feel where self-interest is concerned, there is not much to choose between the two. What the Sindh Muslim takes by force, the Sindh Hindus achieves by strategy. If the Muslim of Baluch is a prodigal and spend-thrift, the Sindh Hindu or the Punjabi Sikh or the more business like Memon exploits the same prodigality for personal gain. Does it then behove the erstwhile Nationalists to call meeting after meeting, rouse from their torpor panchayat after panchayat and paint before them a horrible picture of poor down-trodden, emasculated Hindus of Sindh under the tyranny of Muslim domination?

A BIG STEP.

Such propaganda causes a reaction and the Muslims of Sindh are already preparing to achieve by Government aid what they cannot gain by negotiation with the Hindu. If I may sum up the position in a nutshell, it comes to this: —

The Congress and Muslim League are agreed that joint electorates alone will solve the present difficulties and, if the two communities can solve this problem, they can join their forces and face England as a "United India." The All-Parties' Conference was almost within sight of achieving this glorious end at Delhi. Mr. Jinnah and his group, however, feel that if Sindh could be formed into a separate province, they would be able to carry the whole of Muslim India with themselves. It was this anxiety on the part of our leaders which enabled them to live through the tedium of hearing Swami Govindanand and Messrs. Chablani and their supporters for 6 whole days, at Delhi. Truly the nation stopped and the national clock stayed moving its hands to hear these two doughty knights from across the desert of Sindh breaking a lance with each other and the result was confusion worse confounded.

Under these conditions, if some Sindhies have risen above these communal considerations and have tried to approach the problem in a spirit of mutual tolerance, they have as remarked by the "Times of India", simply taken a "big step" towards the solution of this problem.

Whenever I discussed this question with Messrs. Jairamdas and Chablani, I have been told that I and my friends were playing into the hands of the Mussalmans of Sindh who are wedded to separate electorates and who will achieve their object of a separate Sindh with separate electorates through Government aid. It was, therefore, most refreshing to listen to the speech of Seth Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A., when he stated that in his opinion, joint electorates were necessary in the interests of the Muslims themselves. In the very first clause of the Pact, joint electorates and separatin of Sindh have been made inter-dependent and this Pact has been signed by most of the Mahomedan leaders whose opinion counts in political circles.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY

Can we not now say to the All-Parties' Conference that the solid bloc of Muslim opinion in Sindh which wanted separate electorates and separate Sindh, has been weaned from that position and the politically-minded Muslim leaders are willing to agree to joint electorates with Sindh as a separate province. I cannot imagine that Messrs. Jairamdas and Chablani lack the foresight to see that many Mahomedans expect a separate Sindh with separate electorates as a reward for their co-operation with the Simon Commission. If I may put the question bluntly as this is not time for mincing matters:

"Shall we say to the Congress and the All-Parties' Conference that we, the Hindus of Sindh (8 lacs in a total population of 22 crores) are so weak-kneed that we are afraid of being swallowed up by the Muslims in a separate Sindh and though we are so beggarly in our finances that we are living on the charity of Bombay, yet we want the Congress and the All-Parties' Conference to tell Messrs. Jinnah and others that because of our fears, Sindh shall not be separated, and, therefore, there can be no settlement of this thorny problem, or shall we get up and say that if in the larger interests of the country, we the Hindus of Sindh have to suffer, we are willing to make the necessary sacrifice, but please grant us such safeguards as the Muslims enjoy where they are in a minority."

To my mind, no self-respecting Sindh Hindu and much less can any Nationalist ask the whole of India to stop negotiations because, a microscopical minority of Hindus who have not thus far contributed much to national uplift, is likely to suffer.

SAFEGUARDS FOR HINDUS.

At this stage I am not inclined to emphasise the other clauses of the Pact, for no one has claimed it as a "counsel of perfection." The signatories to the Pact have agreed to stand by it and work for gaining support for it both from the Hindus and Mussalmans. There is, however, nothing to prevent the Hindus and Muslims of Sindh from drawing up a fuller and more acceptable pact provided they agree to trust each other. If the safeguards contained in the Pact are considered insufficient or illusory, let the guardians of Hindu interests suggest alternative clauses. I wonder what would be the attitude of these leaders, if Government for any considerations decide to form Sindh into a separate Province. An agreement between the two communities with proper safeguards may receive consideration at the hands of the Government, but in the present state of uncompromising antagonism on either side, is it not likely that the Hindus of Sindh may find Sindh formed into a separate province with no safeguards and with a system of electors which may give complete supremacy to the Mussalman? In my humble opinion, it is the duty of the Hindus of Sindh to suggest proper safeguards for themselves as a minority and gracefully leave to the All-Parties' Conference to negotiate for a settlement, unfettered by any opposition from Sindh, should they in the larger interests of the country agree to separate Sindh.

"JERVIS BAY" EPISODE

BOARD OF TRADE TO HOLD ENQUIRY

LONDON, July 17.

Reuter understands that the Board of Trade will hold an enquiry into the events on the "Jervis Bay," between Freemantle and Colombo, when the ship returns to London from Hull. It is believed that the Admiralty will claim compensation for sending marines and Slavol.—Reuter.

COMMONS PASS THIRD READING

LONDON, July 18.

The House of Commons, by 326 votes to 128, passed the third reading of the Rating Bill embodying the recommendations in the last budget. Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, winding up the debate, maintained that the rating scheme would reduce unemployment and assist the return of trade prosperity.—Reuter.

FROM PEASANTS TO STUDENTS

UNCALLED FOR INCREASE IN FEES

MR. NARIMAN'S WARNING TO GOVT

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following to the Press:—

The proposal of the Bombay Government to increase the College and School Fees, in spite of Vote of Censure passed on them by the Bombay Legislative Council at its last session, in the shape of a token cut moved by Mr. S. C. Joshi, seems to be truly amazing. After having done their worst to subdue the brave and valiant peasants of Bardoli, the authorities have now turned their attention to the students, whose recent awakening and activities seem to have seriously alarmed the mentors of the Educational Department. But I can assure them that they will not find the students as tame and submissive as they imagine. If the meeting held last Friday, under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, to protest against this measure, be any true index of the trend of students, I think the Minister of Education had better take a warning and withdraw this most unjustifiable measure and stop from giving them unnecessary provocation.

SCANDALOUSLY HIGH.

Besides it has now been admitted on all hands that even the present scale of fees is scandalously high, and should rather be decreased than increased. Not only is this so, but compared with the fees charged in other Indian Universities, the fees at present charged in this Presidency are unduly excessive. In spite of all this, it seems difficult to understand why the Bombay Government should persist with this foolish measure, unless of course they intend to give a serious setback to the educational progress of this Presidency.

One of the most favourite arguments against giving Swaraj to India used by the henchmen of Indian bureaucracy is that the vast majority of Indians are illiterate, and they always profess great sympathy for the advancement of education. How hollow is this pretension and sympathy on their part is amply borne out by this and other similar measures, for how else can one reconcile the wide divergence between preaching and practice?

DELIBERATE EXPLOITATION.

One further argument to which I wish to refer is that in carrying on their campaign of shameless and ruthless repression in Bardoli, the Government, day in and day out, quoted the resolution of the Bombay Legislative Council, as having gone against the Bardoli peasants. One would like to know that if the Government has so much solicitude for the opinion of the Bombay Legislative Council, why the resolution on Bardoli is so much trumpeted and boosted, while another expression of opinion of the same body does not move them at all. The deliberate exploitation of the resolutions of the Council when they go in favour and the utter disregard of those that go against them, is so glaring that nobody can be deceived by them.

UNPOPULAR AND ILL-ADVISED.

It seems to me that the Bombay Government which is well nigh on the verge of bankruptcy, thanks to the legacy of the Back Bay and such other mad projects, is now making desperate efforts to find out new sources of revenue, and no source is too sacred and no means too scrupulous for this end. After the rebuff they met with in Bardoli, it was expected that Government would think twice before embarking on yet another unpopular and ill-advised measure. It is not still too late, and I hope that still some sense will dawn on the present Minister of Education, whose black record and betrayal of popular interests, have made him an object of contempt in the eyes of all thinking men and women who have been following his deeds.

OBJECTIONABLE TACTICS.

The dishonesty of the Government can be seen from the fact that in the Press Note that they have issued over the question, they give certain figures showing the increase in expenditure after education as justifying the increase. The Note states that the expenditure on education which was Rs. 74,76,856 in 1915-16 has increased to Rs. 1,92,38,243 in 1925-26. While giving these figures, they omit to state that the income which was Rs. 79,08,020 in 1915-16 has also increased to Rs. 1,84,06,769. The sinister motive in concealing these figures, is itself a strong condemnation of the most objectionable tactics employed by the bureaucracy to further their aims.

OBNOXIOUS PROPOSAL.

It is indeed very lucky that the students for their part are fully prepared to fight this most obnoxious proposal, and are wide aware of their duty. In several important educational centres of this Presidency, protest meetings have been held, and each day brings forth a further list. The Bombay Youth League has already started its campaign in Bombay, and meetings have been and are being arranged in different schools and colleges. The Bombay Presidency Youth League has decided to observe Sunday, 22nd instant as the "Students Protest Day," and all over the Presidency meetings will be held to condemn this uncalled for increase in college and school fees. I hope that all over the Presidency the students will show their resentment and observe the Students Protest Day on the 22nd in a befitting manner.

A WARNING.

I also wish to give a serious warning to the Educational Department that the agitation started everywhere by students, which is now of a perfectly constitutional character, may not so continue till the end, if the Government go on in this stupid and senseless manner to give provocation to the students of this Presidency. At the same time, I wish to express a hope that the Government having now seen their mistakes will courageously rectify it.

OCONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

NOMINEES OF BERAR P C C

YEOTMAL, July 17.

The Standin Council of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee has recommended the names of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Sardar Kharaksingh for the presidency of the Calcutta Congress and appointed a committee to report what British goods can be successfully boycotted. —A. P.

JURY'S VERDICT ON DARLINGTON RAILWAY SMASH

LONDON, July 17.

At the inquest on the victims of the Darlington railway smash a verdict of accidental death due to the error of the driver of the goods trains in misreading signals was given.—Reuter.

KARAMAT OIL

for DEAFNESS AND ALL EAR TROUBLES

"Don't Do This"

PRICE Re.1/4

BALLABH & SONS

PILIBHIT

Work for You.

You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

OVER 5 LACS ALREADY IN USE

THIS IS ENOUGH TO SPEAK FOR

Dr. J. M. Mallick's (GRANDE) PATENT

Ic-Mic-Cooker

THE ORIGINAL & THE BEST

Write for illustrated catalogue

IC-MIC-COOKER CO

29 COLLEGE ST., CALCUTTA

TELEGRAMS: ICMICKOKER POST BOX: 75 CALCUTTA

Branch:—12, Amin-uddaula Park LUCKNOW.

Agents.—MANECKJI & Co., Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Mosquito Curtains

Of extra strongPure white English nettings

ALL SIZES. ALL QUALITIES

Highest Quality & Lowest obtainable Prices

	Square Netting. Rs. each.	Round Netting. Rs. each
6ft. x3 ft. x 4½ ft.	5/8/	6/6/
6ft. x 4ft. x 4½ft.	6/8/	7/2/
7ft. x 5ft x 5ft	8/4/	9/8/

PACKING FREE. POSTAGE EXTRA

Any other size or quality to order. Special Discount for Trade.

THE UNION TRADING CO.

166, Harrison Road. (CALCUTTA)

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe, **Price Rs. 2 per dezen.**

Teryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. **Price Rs. 3.**

Sajan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. **Price Rs. 2 per tola.**

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., **Price Rs. 3 only.**

Tila Dilruba (Regd.)—Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA. KAVIRANTA Darulsehat (Regd.) Gujrat (Punjab).

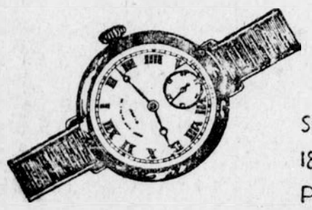
Horological Perfection

Perfection in a watch, as in all things made by human hands, is unattainable. It presumes accuracy, absolute and final.

Horological perfection has been the coveted goal of scientists, inventors and metallu-gists for Centuries. Their united efforts have given us a mechanical instrument so precise that its variation in timing is infinitesimal.

When an instrument of such fine accuracy is fitted to our "BIJOU" watch, its claims to 'Horological Perfection' are vastly enhanced by reason of the technical difficulties encountered in constructing a time-keeping prodigy within such a small space.

Illustrated Catalogue FREE



The BIJOU

Sterling Silver Rs 58
18-ct Gold " 140
PRECISE TIME-KEEPER

WEST END WATCH Co.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

SYRUP HÆMOGEN
of The BENGAL IMMUNITY Co., Ld.

Is a BLOOD RESTORATIVE and aids DIGESTION. An Ideal Tonic after an attack of Malaria or Typhoid. Very useful in the treatment of general debility and for Tuberculosis patients.

Obtainable from all leading CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS, or from

BOMBAY STOCKISTS:

The POPULAR PHARMACY,
Phone No. 40784. Grant Road, BOMBAY. 7

'FORWARD'

Will Help Those Who Cannot Spend Much

For ADVERTISEMENT

SPEND ONLY RUPEES FIVE PER MONTH

Unique Opportunity Offered
For Small Indian Concerns.

LIMITED SPACE AVAILABLE.

Apply at once to :—

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,
THE "FORWARD" PUBLISHING LTD.,
19, British India Street, :: :: CALCUTTA.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to those insidious complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 55, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

INHUMAN V.LIFICATION

ITALIAN PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN CRITICISM

"KRASSIN'S" OFFER OF SEARCH REJECTED

LONDON, July 17.

Rome.—Bitter resentment is expresed in Italian newspapers at the criticisms published in the German, French and Scandinavian newspapers regarding the Nobile expedition in general which has been described in Germany as "typical manifestation of the bragging empty spirit of Fascist expansionism" and the circumstances of the death of Malmgren in particular.

The "Tribuna" declares that Mariano, Zappi and Malmgren were soldiers under military discipline and they had to carry out to death General Nobile's order to proceed to the Cape North to seek assistance. Zappi would have probably been compelled to abandon Mariano similarly if he had not been imprisoned in ice-floe.

INHUMAN VILIFICATION.

The "Giornale d'Italia" referring to the "inhuman campaign of vilification" says "we respect Sweden's grief at losing Malmgren, but we are entitled to insist that Sweden should understand and respect Italy's grief at the loss of the "Italia". The paper adds: The "version of Mariano and Zappi regarding their farewell to Malmgren cannot, and must not, be discussed."

ENQUIRY INTO MALMGREN'S DEATH.

Spitzbergen.—Government consider that an enquiry into the extraordinary circumstances of the death of Malmgren is desirable but they have not yet decided on the procedue.

"KRASSIN'S" OFFER OF SEARCH REJECTED.

Spitzbergen. The head of the Swedish expedition at Spitzbergen reports that General Nobile has received an offer from the "Krassin" that she is ready to organise search for the "Italia," but the Italian Government is not inclined to accept it. Therefore the "Krassin" is proceeding to Advent Bay. Malmgren's mother is inundated with messages of sympathy and admiration for her son's end. General Nobile has telegraphed to her, via the newspaper "Aftonblad" keenly regretting the loss of an admirable man and scientist.—Reuter.

JUSTICE PARTY STILL UNDECIDED

ATTITUDE TOWARDS SIMON COMMISSION

SIMLA, July 17.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, a prominent member of the Justice Party and a member of the Committee on the Age of Consent, left for Madras this afternoon. As the Madras Legislative Council meets on the 4th September to consider the question of the appointment of a Committee of the Council to sit with the Simon Commission, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar was approached by a representative of the Associated Press for a statement of his views on the prospects of the proposal, especially in view of the Bengal Council's vote on a similar motion.

CHANGE OF OPINION IN MADRAS?

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar replied: "I believe that after the recent statement of the Commission there has been a change of opinion to a cerain extent in Madras. Personally, I feel that the stage has come when at least in the Provinces we should withdraw our attention from the form and nature of the Commission's enquiry and concentrate on the merits of the question, namely the future Constitution, the type of Government, Provincial and Central, and the nature and extent of responsibility. The attitude of the Justice Party will be determined in the course of the next month. I have no right to prejudge the conclusions of the party and am bound to accept them whatever my personal views, but I have no doubt that the recent announcement, coupled with the ex ample of Bengal and perhaps, of Bombay, will not be without effect. The resolution of the Bombay Non-Brahmin Provincial Conference over which Rao Bahadur Naidu of Wardha presided, is also significant".—A. P.

G. I. P. WORKERS' DEMAND

TALEGAON MEN'S SUPPORT

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:—

As proposed by the strike Council of the G. I. P. Railway workmen's Union to hold over the line and to give resistance if in case the Agent did not concede the demands put before him by the Union, a general meeting of Railway workers of the meetings at diferent places to agitate the cause and to make strong organisation all G. I. P. was held at Talegaon on Sunday when Mr. Nandurbarker conducted the proceedings. The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the meeting:—

At the end a large number of men were enrolled as members; collections were kers and the meeting terminated.

RESOLUTIONS.

The meeting of Railway workers of the G. I. P. heartily supports the resolution of the first G. I. Rly., employees' Conference held at Bhusawal demanding the following:—

(1) Security of service, (2) Abolition of debit and fine system, (3) Abolition of retrenchment, (4) Abolition of Medical examination, (5) Minimum living wages, (6) eight hours' duty.

"This meeting views with deep satisfaction the amalgamation brought about between the workmen's and the staff (general) Unions into the new organisation called G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, as such co-ordination alone will lead both the workmen and the staff along the path of success by forcing the Management to the demands of the men.

"This meeting supports the demands made by the workmen's Union to the Agent to the following respects and calls upon him to grant the same when on 22nd July the appointmented date for the meeting between the Agent and the deputation of the Union, failing which the local Railwaymen will stand by Bombay in whatever decision their united counsel may take. (1) Minimum living wage (2) Promotions to be granted. (3) Holidays with pay, (4). Cancellation of medical examination."

BAR COUNCILS ACT AND STATUTORY ADVOCATES

RIGHT TO PLEAD AND ACT

MADRAS, July 17.

At the High Court to-day, Justice Sir Kumaraswami Sastri heard an application moved by Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar, Advocate, arising from the Bar Councils Act. Acting on behalf of new Advocates, Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar represented that under the Bar Councils Act a new statutory advocate was entitled both to act and to plead on the insolvency side of the High Court. His Lordship expressed what he termed his first impression, that a statutory advocate was entitled only to plead and not to act, on the incolvency side and must be instructed by somebody.

Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar submitted that this was an incorrect view.

His Lordship directed the posting of the application for hearing on Monday, and ordered that notices should be issued to the Attorneys' Association and the Barristers' Association.—A. P.

APPOINTMENT OF SIR GHULAM AND MOULVI RAFIUDDIN

POONA MUSLIMS' GRATITUDE

POONA, July 16.

Sentiments of gratitude to H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson for his appointment of Sir Ghulam Hidayatullah as a Member of the Executive Council and of Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed as a Minister, were expressed at a meeting of Mussalmans here. Replying to an anonymous pamphlet which had been circulated, questioning the representative character of the meeting, Nawab Shah Rookyar Jung, the Chairman, said that he was approached by 20 Mutwalis to convene the meeting.

Continuing, the Chairman pleaded for the abolition of the combined Poona-Sholapur seat for Mussalmans in the Bombay Council, and wanted a Muslim seat for Poona, the capital of the Deccan, as well as more seats for Muslims in local bodies and one more Muslim to be nominated to the Poona City Municipality.

SIR GHULAM'S SPEECH.

Sir Ghulam Hidayatullah observed that they were not entitled even to one seat for Poona and Sholapur together on the population basis. He regretted that the representatives of the biggest Muslim constituencies were not present at the meet-

tional advancement of Muslims.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed hoped that Mr. Pradhan would give due consideration to Muslim claims relating to local bodies.

On the motion of Khan Bahadur Jan[illegible] thanking H. M. the King-Emperor for appointing Sir Ghulam Hidayatullah as an Executive Councillor, and thanking H. E. the Governor for the appointment of Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed as Minister.—A. P.

Insist on
DUCKBACK and BURBANK
Regtd.
WATERPROOFS

THE BEST BY TEST

BUY DIRECT FROM FACTORY and

Save Middlemen's Profits. Prices Rs. 5/- to Rs. 60/-

WRITE FOR FREE ILLUS. PRICE LIST for NEW SEASON'S GOODS.

The PIONEER and the LARGEST WATERPROOF Factory in India

THE BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS. (B.) 12, Chowringhee Road.

Factory and Head Office :—Ballygunge, :: :: :: CALCUTTA.

4 REASONS—WHY?

ONE SHOULD INSURE WITH

The Calcutta Insurance Ld.

Head Office :—15, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Rs. 200,000 DEPOSITED WITH THE GOVT.

For Prospectus and District Agency Apply To

1. Permanent disability Features.
2. Revival of lapsed policies any time before completion of their terms.
3. Guaranteed investment policies are unique and unprecedented.
4. Automatic non-forfeiture provisions with other up-to-date privileges.

Messrs. SARABHAI & SONS:—Nawab Bldg., Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay.

SECOND REPRINT Ready.

BOOK ORDERS Early.

"UNHAPPY INDIA"

By LALA LAJPAT RAI, M.L.A.

A reply to Miss Mayo's 'Mother India.'

Price Rs. 6/- a copy.

BANNA PUBLISHING COMPANY,
CALCUTTA.

Meet the demands of modern life

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO. LTD SLOUGH, BUCKS. ENG.

YOUR store of vital energy has many calls upon it, but the joy of life is yours if you build up brain and muscle with the full-cream milk and malted barley and wheat of Horlick's Malted Milk.

Take a cup of Horlick's when the strain of modern life leaves you weary; take it in the morning to give you strength for the day, and at night to bring you restful sleep.

Remember, there is boundless energy for you in

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

LLOYD BARRAGE WORKS

ANNUAL SURVEY OF WORK DONE

ABOUT RS. 7 CRORES SPENT ON CONSTRUCTION SCHEME

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends the following brief account of the progress of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme during the year ending 31st March, 1928:--

The total quantity of earthwork done to end of March, 1928, is 146 crores cubic feet and that remaining to be done according to working estimates is approximately 409 crores cubic feet. The work done is equivalent to that required to excavate a channel 140 miles long by 200 feet wide by 10 feet deep.

A rectangulation survey of the area under command of the canals of the Scheme excluding Khairpur State is being carried out by the Survey of India at the expense of the Project. This work has as its ultimate object the standardisation of the size and shape of each survey number, each number being 16 acres in area. It is expected that the Survey of India will complete its part of the work—the splitting up of the commanded area into main rectangles measuring 2.5 miles by 1.6 miles and minor rectangulation to 320 acre rectangles—by the end of the year 1930. The further sub-division of these rectangles into 16 acre plots will be carried out by the staff under the Revenue Officer of the Scheme.

The work of acquisition of land for canals, branches, distributaries, etc., has been continued by the special staff under the Revenue Officer. During the year 7,714 acres were acquired at a cost of Rs. 8,53,000, an average rate of Rs. 119 per acre.

The total expenditure incurred on the project up to the end of the March, 1928, was about Rs. 7 crores.

BARRAGE WORKS.

The alignment towers for the Barrage on the right and left banks were completed.

The masonry work of five of the regulators, two on the right bank and three on the left bank, which form the flanks of the Barrage, with their wing and connecting walls were completed up to the springing level of the gate and road bridges. The centerings for arches were assembled and put into position on the right bank and the construction of 6 road bridge arches on the Rice Canal was in progress. The cofferdams on the right and left banks for constructing the Barrage scouring sluices and the regulators on the Dadu Canal and the Khairpur Feeder West were completed.

On the right bank about 2-1/2 spans of the main floor were practically completed and the lower masonry in half the remaining part as well advanced. On the left bank the masonry on the downstream apron of the Barrage and its concrete paving and the central floor was practically completed. Pitching of the up and down stream talus was in progress. The superstructure of the regulators over the Dadu Canal was completed to Reduced Level 190 and that of the Khairpur Feeder West to Reduced Level 194. The cills and grooves in both spans of the Khairpur Feeder West were erected. Good progress was made with the down-stream left guide bank

RIGHT BANK WORKS.

The total quantity of earth-work done in the North-Western Circle till the end of March, 1928, was 38 crores cubic feet for main canals, branches and distributaries and an approximate total amount of 46 crores cubic feet remains to be done to complete the work.

The total quantity of earth-work done in the Western Circle till the end of March, 1928, was 32.5 crores cubic feet for main canals, branches and distributaries, and an approximate total amount of 82.5 crores cubic feet remains to be done to complete the work.

The cutting of the side slopes of the North-Western Perennial and Central Rice Canals to the designed sections and improving and levelling the beds of the canals were practically completed.

LEFT BANK WORKS.

The total quantity of earth-work done in the Rohri Canal Circle till the end of March, 1928, was 46 crores cubic feet for main canals, branches and distributaries and an approximate total amount of 196 crores cubic feet remains to be done to complete the work.

The total quantity o earth-work done in the Eastern Nara Circle till the end of March, 1928, was about 27 crores cubic feet for main canals, branches and distributaries, leaving an approximate total amount of 65 crores cubic feet to be done o complete the work.

On the Eastern Nara Cut the total quantity of earth-work done till the end of March, 1928, was 2.5 crores cubic feet leaving an approximate total amount of 25.5 crores cubic feet (as now estimated) to be done to complete the work.

Ahmedabad.—The local police raided a gambling den on Tuesday evening on Richley Road and arrested ten persons together with Rs. 8,000 cash.—A. P.

LAST OF THE MOGHUL EMPERORS

DISPUTE OVER SITE OF TOMB

SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT

POONA, July 16.

The dispute over the site occupied by the tomb of the last of the Moghul Emperors at Rangoon has been settled. The Hon. Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer of Poona, was approached in this matter by the Mussalmans of Burma during his tour in Burma as a member of the Cinematograph Committee, and he sought the intervention of H. E. the Viceroy and Sir Charles Innes in the question. He has now been informed by the Army Secretary, with reference to the interim replies given by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief to his questions in the Council of State regarding the tomb, that the Government of India have recently issued orders to the Military authorities to hand over the disputed lands in which the tomb is situated to the Government of Burma, who, it is understood, intend to resume the land from the present occupant and administer it as a public garden.

HIGH COURT'S ORDER.

It may be recalled that the deceased Emperor was taken to Rangoon as a political prisoner after the mutiny. He died there in 1863 and was buried in the compound of the bungalow of Captain Davies, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, who was in charge of the prisoner then. Mrs. Dawson, who is now in possession of the site, had applied for an injunction against the descendants of the Emperor and other Mussalmans in order to prevent them from visiting the grave and offering prayers there. The High Court, while it allowed the injunction against other Mussalmans, permitted the descendants of the Emperor to worship at the grave.—A.P.

SEPARATION OF SIND AND LAND ALIENATION BILL

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY HYDERABAD HINDU SAMELAN

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 16.

At the first sitting of the Hindu Samelan, a resolution was passed against separation of Sindh, and also against the proposed Land Alienation Bill. The Samelan advocated the recruiting of a larger number of Hindus in the police service. Resolutions were also passed supporting widow remarriage, monogamous marriages and the Age of Consent Bill, the latter after overcoming some slight opposition from orthodox Hindus.

UNDUE PATRONAGE OF MUSSALMANS.

Further resolutions condemned the present Government policy of undue patronage of Mussalmans in the services and the communal tendency of Local Boards and urged Government to appoint a committee of inquiry into the working of local boards. The President, Dr. Moonje, in his concluding remarks stated that the momentous question of separation of Sind had been decided by the Conference after the consideration of all pros and cons and after hearing both sides. He exhorted Hindus earnestly to devote themselves to the uplift of seven crores of depressed classes and untouchables who were being absorbed by Mahomedans and Christians as a result of which Hindu strength was going down. This process should be checked for the total absorption of the untouchables by either the Muslims or the Christians would aggravate the present Hindu Muslim problem, in the former case, and make the achievement of Swaraj more difficult, and in the latter case create a new problem before the nation. He, therefore, appealed for Sangathan.—A.P.

NO STRIKE IN CHOOLAI MILL

MADRAS, July 17.

The Choolai mill authorities have agreed to put off the introduction of the double loom system until 17th August, in consequence of which the strike in the mill, which has been anticipated will not take place.

THE HEDJAZ SITUATION

NO CONSPIRACY

"Al Ehram" of Cairo publishes the following on the authority of a message from Beirut, dated June 18:—

The Hedjaz Consul at Damascus has published an official statement in which he has contradicted the news about a conspiracy said to be in existence against His Majesty Sultan Ibn i-Saud.

This is done in compliance with the instructions issued by the Foreign Ministry at Mecca.—"Muslim Outlook."

A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

Application will be made to the Committee of the Bombay Stock Exchange for permission to deal in the shares of the Company and for an official quotation in due course.

The Subscription list will close on or before the 28th day of July, 1928.

THE OKHA CEMENT COMPANY, Ltd.

(*Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act*, 1923.)

Capital: Rs. 30,00,000

Divided into 30,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each

WHICH ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION AT PAR PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

Rs. 10 per share on Application, Rs. 10 per share on Allotment, and the balance in such calls as the directors may make.

DIRECTORS:

Sir PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Kt, C. I. E., Merchant, Hornby Road, Bombay, Chairman.
Mr. MULRAJ KHATAU, Merchant, Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Mr. AMBALAL SARABHAI, Merchant, No. 49, Apollo Street, Bombay.
Mr. MANILAL B. NANAVATI, Director of Commerce & Industry, Baroda State. Baroda.
Mr. F. E. DINSHAW, Solicitor, 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKERS:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. PAYNE & CO., 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Yusuf Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed for carrying on the business of manufacturer of cement and in particular to acquire the cement works at Dwarka formerly belonging to the Dwarka Cement Company, Ltd. (now in liquidation). This factory with an annual capacity of about 1,00,000 tons of cement was constructed in 1922 at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 75,00,000. Shortly thereafter the very severe depression in cement trade commenced and in the year 1926 the Baroda State as the principal debenture holders purchased from the liquidators of the said Company the entire works at the price of Rs. 13,25,000.

The Baroda State has agreed to sell to the Company the entire works with the mining rights and concessions for the sum of Rs. 13,25,000. Before entering into the agreement for purchase, careful investigations were made as to the state of the machinery and the nature and extent of the raw materials; these investigations have proved satisfactory. It will be necessary to supplement the plant by a further expenditure of about Rs. 5 to 7 lakhs and when the factory is fully equipped it is believed the Company will be in a position to turn out cement of good quality in every respect upto the British standard specification. An agreement for purchase of the said factory at the price of Rs. 13,25,000 has been entered into and is embodied in letter dated the 16th day of July 1928 from the Company to the Dewan Saheb of Baroda confirmed by the latter. The said purchase price is to be paid in cash. The agreement gives the Baroda State the right to have one nominee on the Board of Directors.

The factory is situate at Dwarka, a fair weather port. At a distance of 18 miles from the factory the Baroda Government, have recently opened a new port, Okha, which has been considerably developed within the last four years. It lies midway between Bombay and Karachi, is the terminus of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, and is connected by railways with important centres of trade in Western and Central India. A pier has been built for berthing steamers, and cargo can be handled cheaply and efficiently throughout the year.

The demand for cement in India has been steadily increasing from year to year. The present consumption of cement in India exclusive of Burma is estimated at about 5,50,000 tons a year against a consumption of only about 3,60,000 tons in the year 1924. Even the present consumption of 5,50,000 tons a year must be considered very low for a country of the size and population of India, when it is remembered that America with only one-third of the population of India consumes as much as 28 million tons of cement in a year.

The uses of cement are being better understood day by day by the people of India, and it is reasonbly certain that the consumption of cement in India must in the ordinary course go on increasing substantially from year to year.

The existing cement factories excluding the Dwarka are unable to supply all the cement that is at present required i India and about 60,000 tons of foreign cement are imported into India exclusiv of Burma every year. Cement made in India is as good as any foreign cement and in several respects has advantages over cement imported from long distances. This has been pointed out in the report of the Tariff Board and is also now coming to be generally recognised.

The Directors hope that the factory will be in a position to start manufacturing cement by January, 1929.

On a careful consideration of all the circumstances it is believed that the Company has a fair prospect of making good profits and the factory is being purchased at a bargain price. Its replacement cost at to-day's prices will be about Rs. 45,00,000.

The minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment is 20,000 shares, but as more than thi number of shares has been underwritten, the directors will proceed to allotment on the closing of the list.

23,250 of the shares now offered for subscription have been underwritten for a commission at the rate of 3 percent. on the amount thereof and such commission is payable by the Company. The underwriting agreements are (1) between the Company and the Dewan Saheb of Baroda in respect of 13,250 shares and (2) between the Company and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw in respect of 10,000 shares.

The estimated amount of the preliminary expenses is Rs. 15,000 and is payable by the Company. In addition to this amount the Company has to pay a sum of Rs. 26,500 by way of brokerage for bringing about the agreement of sale of the factory.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a director is to be the holding of 50 shares in the Company and that each of the directors of the Company shall be entitled to a fee of Rs. 50 for each meeting of the directors attended by him and also whenever in respect of any year a dividend at a rate exceeding 7 per cent. is paid on the ordinary shares in the capital of the Company, the directors shall be entitled to a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the net profits (after deducting depreciation) of the Company and such further remuneration shall be divided among them in such proportions and manner as the directors may determine and in default of determination equally. The directors shall also be entitled to be paid their reasonable travelling and other expenses incurred in consequence of their attendance at Board meetings and otherwise in the execution of their duties as directors.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above contracts can be inspected at the office of the Solicitors to the Company at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is printed at the foot of the Prospectus and forms part of it.

Applications for shares should be made upon the forms accompanying the prospectus and sent to the registered office of the Company together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of applications can be obtained at the office of the Company.

A brokerage of 8 annas per share will be paid on all shares allotted in respect of applications bearing the stamp of recognised brokers.

Bombay, 17th July, 1928.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
MULRAJ KHATAU,
AMBALAL SARABHAI,
MANILAL B. NANAVATI,
F. E. DINSHAW,
Directors.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO,
The Directors of

THE OKHA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED. BOMBAY.

Gentlemen,

I hereby request you to allot me shares of Rs. 100 each in the **OKHA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED**, upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated the 17th day of July 1928. I enclose herewith a cheque for Rs. being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share and agree to pay the sum of Rs. 10 per share on allotment, as provided by the said Prospectus; and I hereby authorize you to place my name upon the register of members in respect of the shares so allotted; and I agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number you may allot to me, subject to the provisions of the memorandum and articles of association.

Name (in full):—.....

Usual Signature:— .....

Address:— .....

Occupation:— .....

Date:— .....

THE OKHA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

RECEIPT

Received this——*day of*——1928

of Mr.——

the sum of Rs.——*being a deposit of Rs.* 10

per share upon——*shares in the aboventimed Company.*

For the Okha Cement Company, Limited.

(*This receipt should be preserved to be exchanged for the share certificate when ready.*)

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

You can identify your village friends easily
THE
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
is such a friend of yours because it belongs to India.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 19 1928

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

MARWARIS AND BARDOLI SATYAGRAH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At present Bardoli is not a local or provincial question, but it is an all-India issue of the first-rate importance. Prominent Indians of all shades of opinion including Liberals, Constitutionalists and even Loyalists have clearly supported and blessed this no-tax campaign of Bardoli as they think it is an economic question and the poor peasants of Bardoli have the undoubted right to demand an independent enquiry into the enhanced assessment as the Government have to rule over them. If the poor peasants of Bardoli are not even considered entitled to enforce this humble and just demand from the Government, then the Government have certainly no right legitimate, moral or otherwise to rule over them. Here I cannot resist the temptation of quoting some remarkable words of that great Liberal leader, Mr. Chintamani, who, while supporting Bardoli Satyagraha, says in his inimitable, style as follows:—

"It is not in the least inconsistent with the principles of Liberalism as I understand them, or the import of the misunderstood term "constitutional agitation" for one to support the Bardoli Satyagraha. If it were, there would be something seriously wrong both with Liberalism and constitutional agitation."

I do not think by the views expressed above, Mr. Chintamani has turned out an Extremist or a Non-co-operator, as he himself aptly says: "Averse as I very generally am by temperament and conviction from any extreme political action." The "Pioneer" of Allahabad which could certainly be said to fairly represent English opinion in India, supports Bardoli Satyagraha in these forceful words:—

"The main point that must be made and made without delay is that no impartial observer of the Bardoli dispute, possessed of the plain facts of the case, can resist the conclusion that the peasants have got right on their side, and that their claim for an examination of the enhanced assessment by an impartial body is just, reasonable and fair."

How is it that so much sympathy is shown towards the poor peasants of Bardoli all over the country not only by Indians and by exponents of English opinion as well? The simple reason is that unlimited milk of human sympathy flows in every man's heart and humanity knows no bounds of race or colour or distance and it was impossible for human beings —specially those connected with public weal in some form or other—not to be deeply affected by the great sufferings of the poor peasants. Though the cause of Bardoli is being helped by the whole of India, but it was only natural and proper that the larger burden should have fallen upon Bombay Presidency or rather Bombay town. I am not an inhabitant of Bombay, but having resided here for the last four months I have been watching with much concern and interest the Bardoli struggle. I have been deeply touched how beautifully, how valiantly and in what a princely way Bombay is discharging its duty towards Bardoli. Naturally the question of Bardoli has become a question of life and death with the Gujeratis. But the Parsis and the Mahrattas of Bombay are also equally supporting their Gujerati brethren in their Bardoli struggle. The great help that the youths of Bombay—the college students, specially the lady students—have rendered to the cause of Bardoli under the leadership of Mr. Nariman, has been very useful and admirable. The wonderful enthusiasm shown by the youths in the great meeting of the 4th July to honour the great Bardoli leader, Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, cannot be forgotten by those who had the honour to witness the scenes of that meeting and procession after that.

But one thing has pained me very highly that the Marwari community of Bombay, though a rich and commercial body, has not faithfully discharged its duty towards Bardoli. Of course I know that the Cotton Brokers' Association and Seth Anandilal Poddar as nuccadum have given some donations but for these small donations credit cannot be given to the Marwari community as a whole. Since the time of the last session of the Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha held in Bombay in March last, there has been sad division among the members of the Marwari community. But division or no division it is the first duty of such a prosperous and commercial community as the Marwaris to come forward and help the Bardoli cause with all their might. If a sufficient number of Marwari volunteers cannot be found to suffer the rigors of jail life or if even they have not many persons or much time personally to visit Bardoli and see all things on the spot, they can certainly and very easily can give handsome donations to the Bardoli funds. Our community has got several merchant-princes and some true workers imbibed by the spirit of patriotism, social service and philanthropy. Have they forgotten that some years ago Mahatma Gandhi had made an appeal to them in Marwari Agrawal Sabha held in Bombay to help him with funds for spreading the propaganda and doing work of Hindi Prachar in Madras and within half an hour or so Rs. 40,000 (forty thousand) were subscribed on the spot? Would that rich and patriotic community which gave forty thousands for Hindi Prachar in half an hour not give a lakh or two for this great national and righteous struggle of Bardoli? Seth Sewnarainji Nemani and other merchant-princes like him could singly contribute very big sums for such a noble cause. If energetic young patriots like Seth Beniprasad Dalamia, President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Seth Balkishanlal Poddar of the leading firm of Messrs. Tarachand Ghansyamdas and Seth Ramchandra Vaidya, B.A. (who has also suffered the rigours of jail life in Hissar), of Messrs. Narsinghdas Jodhraj girdle up their loins and make determination to raise funds for Bardoli, I have no doubt that the thing will be done in no time. Further I also request Seth Srinivas Bajaj, the young patriotic social worker and the worthy son of the worthy father, the late lamented Seth Khemraj Srikrishnadas who had done so much for the good of the Marwari community and his colleague, Seth Sewramdas Kedia to come forward and help Bardoli to their utmost. Over this Bardoli question we must try to unite, but if it is not possible we must help Bardoli by our separate organisations and groups as we did at the time of Gujerat floods. I am sure the brethren of my community will rise superior to the occasion and will not let others say that in time of country's need the Marwari community lagged behind. We may quarrel among ourselves, but humanity demands that we must help our suffering brethren to our utmost capacity and if we do not so, we shall be less than human and our hearts like stones if they are not melted even over such sufferings as witnessed in Bardoli and as a community we shall be nowhere. Will that community which has produced that true servant of the people—Jamnalal Bajaj—fail in this hour of trial? The echo says "No." Mine may be somewhat strong terms, but I have been honestly feeling like that and they will only thank me for this frank talk. The great moralist Bidur had once said to the great King Yudishtra thus:—

"Oh, King! Men who always speak sweet words are easily found, but those men who can utter and hear bitter and at the same time truly beneficial words are very rare."

I have strong faith in the philanthropic and charitable mindedness of my community and hope something will be done for Bardoli before long.—Yours, etc.,

BHAGWANDAS HALNA,
Ex-Editor, "Bharat Bandhu."
191, Kalbadevi, July 15.

EXIT-PADROADO.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the Portguese Padroado has been abolished so far as British territories of the Bombay Presidency are concerned, the standing committee of East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein which was appointed solely and exclusively for the purpose of devising constitutional measures for the abolition of the Padroado in British Territories, has "ipso facts" become "functus officio."

The standing committee met for the last time on the 29th May 1928 and officially declared itself dissolved as from the date of announcement of the abolition of the Padroado by the Director of Public Information of the Government of Bombay viz., 14th May 1928.

In accordance with an unanimous resolution passed at a public general meeting held at Bassein on Sunday May 6th 1928 I take this opportunity to convey our thanks and gratitude to you for the keen interest you had all along evinced in this matter. Occasional references to this question in your esteemed paper have contributed in no small measure to the success of our movement and the East Indians will always feel grateful to you.

Our aim and object having been achieved the standing committee has now ceased to function and is dissolved.

It may here be noted that the now defunct standing committee which was elected to function exclusively for the purpose of abolishing the Padroado must not be confused with the Managing Committee of the Bombay East Indian Association which Association was established on the 26th May 1887 to watch and promote the political, social, educational, and other interests of the East Indian community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein by all legitimate and constitutional means. This Association which represents the East Indian community, nearly seventy thousand in all is still continuing its useful career in the advancement of the political, social, educational and other interests of the community.—Yours etc.

J. E. D'ALMEIDA,
Ex-Chairman.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On the question of enfranchising women in India, my views are as follows, and my object in publishing them now is to invite criticisms from those who may have given some thought to the difficul- into our admitting representative women into our legislative bodies. I hope, that those who have had experience in the electoral enterprise will contribute to the discussion.

(a) Women franchise in India has to be judged by taking into account the entire fabric of the existing conditions of Society.

(b) The apprehensions attending on the voting capacity of unintelligent women and illiterates and sundry other inconveniences of the present system offer a most serious check to a woman of delicate sensibilities from standing for general elections.

(c) It is necessary to evolve a simple but effective method to provide the electoral basis for Indian women, as they are now constituted, and I suggest a separate electorate and representation of the women, by the women, for the women.

(d) This modification would be an arrangement that could facilitate matters and encourage the menshy women to come forward and try their luck with their sister-voters.

(e) The plea for a separate electorate for women has another ground. Indian women who have a genuine desire to be of service to the nation want to avoid being stullified in the political agitation. The function of women in the legislative bodies, is not in political propaganda, but dealing in humanitarian, social and educational concerns which are the chief arteries of the life of a nation, and in regard to which they could have their say and agitate for efficient methods for securing greater improvements.

(f) The electorate for women will be a joint one. One woman to represent all communities the non-Mohamedan, Mohamedan Native Christian and Europeans of the Constituency. No test could be more decisive of a woman's representative character and popularity, than to be returned as one who can inspire the confidence of the majority of women, of all denominations in the constituency. Any woman qualified under the rules could stand.

(g) For the immediate stage of experimentation of a separate electorate for women, one seat for each Division of a province would suffice for the Provincial Council.

(h) An amending clause in the statute giving scope for modifying the minimum recommendation, from time to time, as the demands of women are put forward for the extension of the electorate area and proportionate increment of seats would serve the purpose of absorption of the Districts gradually, as women become more interested in and conversant with the privileges and functions of the representative institutions.

(i) Election to the Central Legislature at this stage is not quite so important, although provisions may be made for three seats from each province as nominees of special electorates viz. educational public health and social reform bodies.

(j) The Municipal ward areas of the Divisions may be altered for women to avoid an unwieldy number and one seat in each such ward be provided on the same principle of separate electorate.

(k) As a general principle, I consider non-official nomination as highly injurious to the development of a sense of national responsibilty.

(l) The suggestion of reservation of seats for women militates against the principle of political education, —Yours etc.,

SRI. HARJA DEVI.

3, Swenhoe Street,
Ballygunje, Calcutta.

A VISION ABOUT THE FUTUREOFTHE WORLD

WHAT IS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED IN THE YEAR 1933

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After the Great War with Germany many of us have been anxious to learn something about the future of the world. While reading the Book, "The Wonderful Story of Ravalette" (The Rosicrucins Story)—by Randoulph some years ago, I came across a passage about "The Future of the World" which I beg to place before the public, as it is very interesting and proving true thus far.

"This vision was seen in the year 1870 and it is to be accomplished in the year 1933 as stated in it.

A Rosicrusion: "Sleeps the sleep of Sialam" and during his trance-state he was asked various questions about the future of the world, to which he replies as under:—

France and Her Ruler: "France will experience another revolution. It will begin in water and end in blood and fire, but the end will be delayed. Crown Sceptre, Dynasty—all are swept away, before the resistless tide of Political Reformation, and the last noble and priest shraes the fate of the last crowned—exile and death."

What of other Nationalities?—Prussia—under a new regime, becomes indeed a Fatherland to her people; Belgium, Holland and other of the Germanic lands, become consolidated with the empires now existing, Spain's night draws near her colonies erected into Black Republics, leave her to sink in oneliness, until at last she becomes with Rome, an intregal part of the great Italian Empire, Australia becomes dismembered, Hungary and Polland coalesce and form a new power on the earth, Turkey passes into Greeks' hands, Syria into Russians, England loses Canada, 'India', Oregan, and Ireland, which latter becomes a Republic, the United States, rejoined, absorbs Canada, Mexico and all British America—her black races found an empire which will extend from her southern borders to Brazil, and the rule of a series of Presidents, China christianised by the Taepings, becomes a first-class power in the East, blotting out Japan and a score of lesser Kingdoms, while 'India' and Australia become respectively an 'Empire' and a Republic and all these within sixty-three years from the seven decade of the century (1870 plus 63 i.e. 1933).

What of Religious changes All religious systems in the world, outside of the Christian, will gravitate toward, and finally be wholly absorbed by it, and while this is taking place, there will be a quiet revolution occurring in that system itself, Catholicism, modified and divested of certain objectionable features, will become the right wing and conservating portion of the religion of the entire world, while the radical portion of that Church, and of all other Churches, will secede, rear the standard of Free-thought proclaim the Religion of Reason, espouse the reformatory men and principles of the age, declare itself a positive, eclectic and progressive Faith, abjuring the doctrines of Original sin, the Adamic, Mosaic, Herbraic Atonement theories, and everything affirmative of Miracle, Final Judgment, and a Hell. This party will be in a minority, and the left wing of the grand Religious System of the world, it will constantly relieve accessions of recruits from the other and barbaric element of society, but so rapid will be the human march that the right flank of the grand army will constantly crowd the left and occupy its ground, while latter will as constantly move on towards new fields, as new ideas are developed and seen.

What of the Rosicrusian System: "I have already partly sketched it under the name of the left wing. But car manf years there will arese a great man—a German —a Prussian, who will prepare the way for a greater one of the same nation, and this last will proclaim and declare, that system to the world, and he, to Europe, will be the Man of 19th century, and will exert enormous power in the breaking up of kings and Emperors, and the establishment of the Peoples Liberties. At the same time there will arise in this Western world a greater man than the world has seen since the present civilisation began. In some sense he will be to the intellectual and philosophical world, what Gautama Buddha—the Blessed—was to India, Plato to Greece, Tothmes III to Egypt, Moses to Jews, Mahomed to Arabia, Luther to Europe, and Columbus to the New World, but will be greater than them all and mere powerful for good than either. He is rapidly advancing to his work, and his appearance will be the signal of a religious, political, social, moral, emotional, and philosophical upheaval, such as the modern world has had never yet witnessed or even drempt of. He will send the blacks to education and nationality, the Irish to dominion of their native soil, and will dispossess the villains of political power all over this continent. His resources will be millions and he will command all the gold he needs for the great work to be accomplished. He will boldly announce the grand Doctrines of the Third and Culminating Temple of the Rosie Cross, and his followers fill be as the sands of the sea in number, and their principles will, in time, be as resistless as its waves. He will begin his work personally, and by agency before this great Rebellion in behalf of Human Slavery shall have been ended. Mark that!"

I leave it to my readers to judge how far it has been accomplished during the last Great War and to be accomplished in future. This vision was seen in the year 1870 and most of the events are come out true, and we will watch with interest till 1933 when the vision is to be accomplished.—Yours etc.

B. S. BANAJI.

Mehta Building,
Tardeo, July 14.

A group photo taken at the third anniversary celebrations of the School of Indian Music, Dr. Deshmukh presided on the occasion.

—"Chronicle" Photo.

INDIAN NATIONALISM

SADHU VASWANI'S LECTURES

(From Swami Anand, Secretary, Bharat Yuvak Sangha).

Keen interest has been felt in the new class in Politics and Political Philosophy recently opened at the Shakti Ashram, Rajpur. Sadhu Vaswani has given a course of lectures on "New Politics and the National Movement". In his opening address Acharya Vaswani criticised Tolstoy's theory of Philosophical anarchy as untrue to human nature. Man was essentially a community-building beinw. It was unhistorical to say that democracy was alien to the Indian genius. In the Vedic age they had evolved representative institutions and in later ages had experimented with different types of the democratic state. The national movement in India was not an isolated Indian phenomena but a part of the world-movement for freedom. The Indian nationalist politics were a series of seven waves. Of these Sadhu Vaswani considered the first five preceding the great wave of non-cooperation, reserving consideration of the last two waves for a later address.

Sadhu Vaswani in his second address said the story of the nationalist movement in India was a story of seven waves. He had dealt with the first five waves in the earlier lecture. On the sixth wave appeared Gandhi. It was the wave of Non-Cooperation. Sadhu Vaswani said the Gandhi's entry into Indian politics was the emergence of a prophet, of one who spoke to the heart with the simplicity and directness of a spiritual idealist—one who visioned Swaraj as Dharmraj or Rule of Righteousness. Sadhu Vaswani said to him non-cooperation has not come as a new ideal. Tolstoy had spoken of Non-Participation and indeed of the four-fold programme. And years before Vaswani read Tolstoy, Swami Upadhyaya Brhambandhu, the great patriot of Bengal, had in the great period of Swadeshi agitation preached and practiced the very doctrine which later was known as non-co-operation. The national movement became truly national under Gandhi's Leadership, a nation-wide movement bringing within it the educated, the peasants, the Labourers, and the youth of the nation and the Hindus and Muslims. Islam, Wasvani said, was an international force; and Hindu Culture had a universal mission and message. To tear apart the Hindu and the Muslim was to stab the very heart of India; the two must meet together, not on the controversial plane of creed and dogma, but on the spiritual plane of culture for united service to a common Motherland.

WHY N. C. O. FAILED.

In the course of his third lecture Acharya Vaswani examined why non-cooperation did not achieve its aim. There was a lack of the right atmosphere and the movement became too emotional; the masses even thought that Swaraj was to come in a year in some miraculous manner. Yet one thing was significant; after non-co-operation the Govt's power of resistence was weaking everyday. The new wave the coming wave, the wave partly come already, was that of the Youth Movement. Would it lead the nation forward? That would depend on the ideals which the youth would accept. There was a conflict of ideals to-day. There was a section of youngmen in India who looked to Bolshevism, or a blood-revolution to solve India's problem Sadhu Vaswani said he had great admiration for Lenin the man. Lenin was a tapasvi, a fakir and Leninism had a quarrel with imperialism. Lenin, too, had a genuine feeling for the poor. But Bolshevism could not reconstruct Indian life; no imitation of the Western cults wolud liberate India. The path of imitation was the path of weakness. Bolshevism must be judged not alone by the noble life of Lenin but also by the teachings of Trotsky.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.